THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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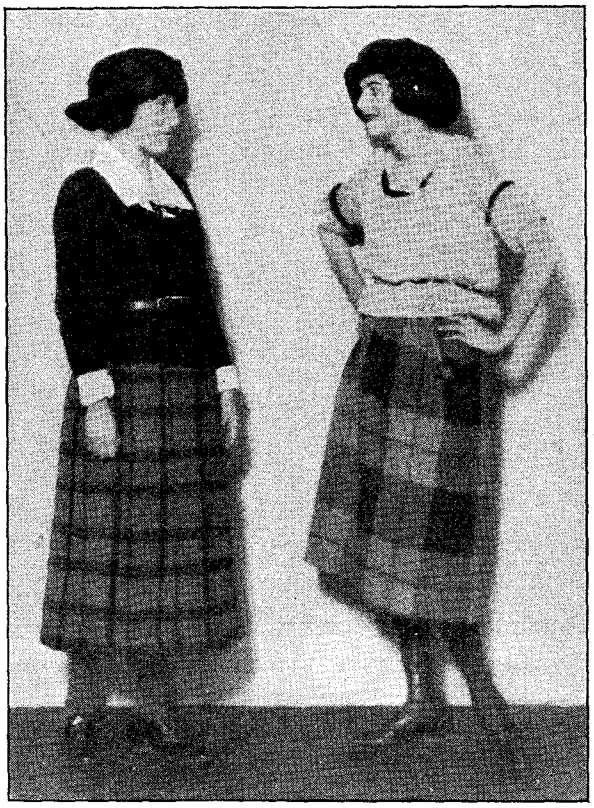
IS THE YOUNGER GENERATION IN PERIL?

IS "THE OLD-FASHIONED GIRL," with all that she stands for in sweetness, modesty, and innocence, in danger of becoming extinct? Or was she really no better nor worse than the "up-to-date" girl—who, in turn, will become "the old-fashioned girl" to a later generation? Is it even possible, as a small but impressive minority would have us believe, that the girl of to-day has certain new virtues of "frankness, sincerity, seriousness of purpose," lives on "a higher level of morality," and is on the whole "more clean-minded and clean-lived" than her predecessors?

From Pope Benedict's pronouncement against "the present immodesty and extravagance in women's dress," to the widely copied protests of a Brown University student-editor against girls who wear too few clothes and require too much "petting," the press of the world in general, and of America in particular, is having much to say about "the present relaxation of morals and manners among young men and women." College presidents, famous divines, prominent novelists, and grave professors of sociology have joined the controversy. Thus, Franklin H. Giddings, author and Professor of Sociology at Columbia University, emits a counterblast to the many indictments of present conditions in the perhaps extreme pronouncement that "whether girls wear their skirts long or short makes as much difference as whether a man parts his hair in the middle or on the side." He concludes that "our moral tone is no lower than it was in the days of our mothers or our grandmothers, or even in the days of our great-grandmothers." The Professor does not question, however, the generally exprest opinion that the young people of to-day live in a more "free-and-easy" social atmosphere than surrounded their mothers. "We can't have anything without having too much of it," said William James, and Alexander Black, the novelist, quotes his philosophy in admitting that, in specific times and places, we may be having "too much" of this relaxation. The point of greatest disagreement comes up with the question of morality in general. "Do modern modes in dressing, dancing, and social intercourse," as an Eastern college paper phrases the question, "really mean that the present generation is less moral than the preceding one?" The answers, as given by college and school authorities, religious editors, the editors of student magazines, and the general press seem to be fairly evenly divided between attack and defense. It has been called the most two-sided question of the hour.



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"PROPER AND IMPROPER."

This picture, under the title "Proper and Improper Way to Dress," has been widely circulated by the Y. W. C. A. in its educational campaign against certain modern tendencies.

In the midst of the discussion, pro and con, a good deal is being done to check the tendency toward laxity among boys and girls of high-school age, where, in the belief of many observers, the greatest danger, or the only real danger, lies. We are reminded that supervision is always necessary here, and even so convinced a champion of modern ideas in manners and morals as the New York *Morning Telegraph* is stirred to protests by a report from Chicago that coeducational institutions in Illinois will not be responsible for the moral conduct of their girls. *The Telegraph* objects:

> "Girls, when away from home, should not be thrown upon their own resources at an age when their judgment is unripe and their ability to steer their own course at best undeveloped. We are further informed that hereafter college dances will be unchaperoned and that self-reliance will be preached instead. This may make it easy on the deans of women, but it also may result disastrously in particular cases. Parents will hesitate before committing their daughters to institutions which, in striving to be up to date, have overlooked one of the most obvious truths in nature."

Aside from the usual protective measures, however, a number of organizations are unusually active on the ground that there is an unusual amount of immodest dressing and conduct. The Y. W. C. A. is conducting a national campaign among high-school girls. The following questionnaire is being sent to the members of the High-School Girl Reserves throughout the country:

> "Have you kept the recommendation concerning the simple form of dress?

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

"What do you consider violations of a sensible hair-dress?

"How prevalent are georgette waists in your school?

"What do you consider the standard regarding cosmetics for high-school girls, in school and outside of school?

"What do you consider an ideal wardrobe for a high-school girl?

"Is there much powdering in public by high-school girls?

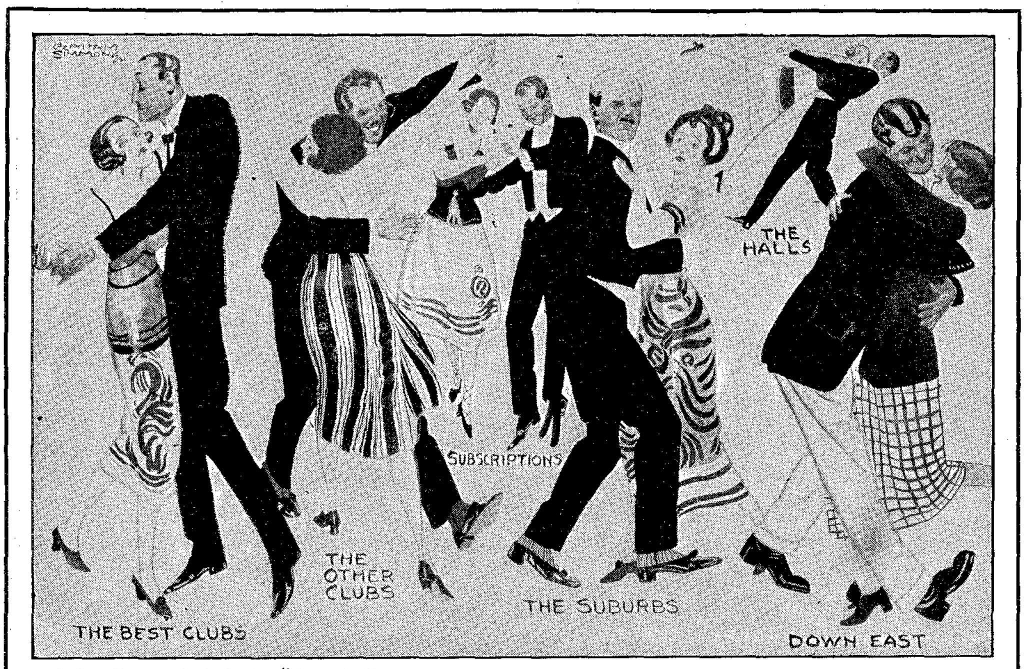
"What do you consider a standard for conduct on the street for Girl Reserves?

"What do you think is the proper evening dress for high-school girls?

"Do you think that the use of perfume is appropriate for a high-school girl?

"Do you approve of socks for girls in high school?"

The Y. W. C. A. is also, through its press department, supplying newspapers with material which appears under such suggestive head-lines as "Working Girls Responsive to Modesty Appeal"; "High Heels Losing Ground Even in France"; and "It Isn't What the Girl Does; It's Just the Way She Does It." Photographs, pointing morals in dress and conduct, are also supplied. In the descriptive matter accompanying one of these, printed in the New York *Evening World*, The Digest receives the following more or less complimentary notice:



By Graham Simmons, in the London "Bystander."

HOW THE FOX-TROT IS DANCED IN LONDON.

Mr. Simmons states that these various styles of the fox-trot "may be taken as more or less official."

> "The girl on the right is really reading. She is demure and reserved, strictly minding her own business. Please note The Literary Digest, enough to frighten any man away!"

In another case, we are informed by a member of the faculty of Leland Stanford University, The Digest played a part in establishing modern standards of conduct. He writes:

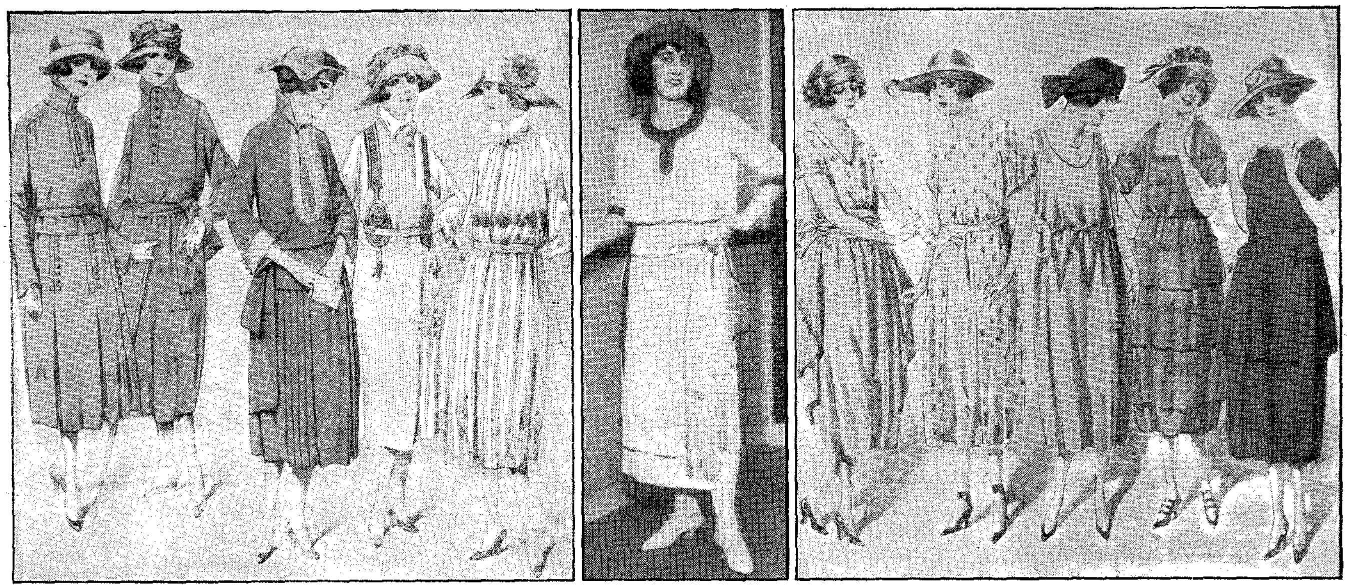
> "Dr. D. S., of ——— University, was sending his daughter across the country to attend Stanford University, which is his Alma Mater, and had very carefully instructed her not to take up with any strange people, particularly men, on her journey. The first letter received from the young lady spoke in glowing terms of a man she had met on the train. When her father upbraided her for disregarding his injunction in the matter of taking up with strange men and wanted her to explain why she did it, she replied, 'Why, daddy, I saw *him* reading The Literary Digest, and I knew he was all right.' The explanation was accepted as valid."

Returning to more serious phases of the question, the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church has entered upon a nation-wide campaign, reports the New York *Times*, and it has "definite progress to report." It is conducting a series of meetings for girls throughout the country, to discuss the problem of "upholding standards." The Catholic Archbishop of the Ohio diocese has issued a warning against the "toddle" and "shimmy" and also against "bare female shoulders." A bill which has passed both the New York Assembly and Senate gives the Commissioner of Licenses in New York the right to act as a censor of dances. In a number of State legislatures, bills have been introduced aiming at regulation of women's dress, reports the New York *American:*

> "In Utah a statute providing fine and imprisonment for those who wear on the streets skirts higher than three inches above the ankle is pending. The Philadelphia 'moral gown,' with its seven and a half inches of 'see level,' as one visitor called it, would cease to be moral in Utah if this law goes through.
>
> "A bill is before the Virginia legislature which would raise the *décolletage*—front and back. It provides that no woman shall be permitted to wear a shirt-waist or evening gown displaying more than three inches of her throat. She must not have skirts higher than four inches above the ground or any garment of 'diaphanous material.'
>
> "In Ohio a bill has been drafted prescribing that no *décolleté* shall be more than two inches in depth and that no garment composed of any transparent material shall be sold, nor any 'garment which unduly displays or accentuates the lines of the female figure.'
>
> "'And no female over fourteen years of age,' says this same measure, 'shall wear a skirt which does not reach to that part of the foot known as the instep.'
>
> "Similar legislation, differing only in the inches above the ground and the inches below the neck, has been offered in New Jersey, South Carolina, Kansas, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and a full dozen other States.
>
> "From the three bills actually cited it would seem that, were these to become laws, the dress with its four-inch-high skirt which would be moral in Virginia would be immodest in Utah, while both the Utah and Virginia skirts would be wicked enough in Ohio to make their wearers subject to fine or imprisonment. Undoubtedly, other State laws would add to this confusion, and therefore a standardization acceptable to all is something that might ultimately be welcomed by women."

In Philadelphia a Dress-Reform Committee of prominent citizens decided to attack the problem in a businesslike way, and settle from the mouths of the critics themselves, once and for all, just what is immodest dress. A questionnaire was sent to 1,160 clergymen of all denominations in and near Philadelphia. Replies were received from them all, but examination, we are told, revealed that the clergy "were absolutely at odds themselves. There was far from a unanimous verdict even on the preliminary query as to whether the modern extreme styles are harmful to the morals of the wearers and to masculine observers." The Dress Committee adopted the device of striking an average of the answers and building a dress upon these averages, after submitting specifications and sketches to the clergymen. The design, reproduced on the next page, was accepted by the majority, "altho there still remained two fairly strong minority parties, one of which thought the dress was not yet conservative enough, while the other thought it was too conservative."

Denunciation and defense center more specially, however,



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WILL THIS SUMMER'S DRESSES BE EVEN MORE DEMURE THAN THE "MORAL GOWN"?

The picture in the center shows the "moral gown" designed by Philadelphia clergymen representing fifteen denominations. The groups on either side are advance summer models reproduced from *Saison Parisienne*, a semiannual Paris fashion journal published simultaneously in Paris, London, Vienna, Brussels, and New York.

about modern dances and the conditions that surround the associations of boys and girls at these affairs. Conditions are "appalling," declares one critic who may be expected to speak with authority, a dean of women in a Midwestern college. "There is nothing wrong with the girl of to-day," insists another dean of women, also stationed at a Midwestern college, and speaking on the basis of a wide acquaintance with practically the same set of conditions. It is the perennial case of the "youngsters *versus* the oldsters," a Princeton College wit remarks, but the line-up of opinion somewhat disarranges his idea, for many "oldsters" are found championing the new and freer ways of the present generation, while numerous uncompromising enemies of the modern dance, abbreviated clothes, and "relaxed morals and manners" are to be found among those whose years classify them with the youngsters. THE DIGEST, by way of gathering national sentiment on the whole question, lately addrest a circular letter to the religious editors of the country, to the presidents of colleges and universities, and to the editors of college papers, asking for their opinions upon the charges of "lax standards" which have been freely made throughout the country, and for remedial suggestions, in case conditions seemed to demand remedies. These replies have been correlated with material on the same subject collected from newspapers and magazines in THE DIGEST office.

The views of the religious press of all faiths on this problem will appear in our Religious Department next week.

The comment, as received from religious editors, editors of student papers, and college deans and presidents, shows a surprizingly even division of opinion between those who believe that conditions are unusually bad and those who believe that they are not. The editors of college papers, themselves distinctly to be classed with the youngsters, show a larger proportion of "moral alarmists," as one of their number calls the reformist element, than do the presidents and deans of colleges. In round numbers, 55 college-student editors believe that conditions are unusually bad as against 38 who believe that they are not. Of the college presidents and deans, the proportion stands 52 against 43. The religious press, as might have been expected, shows a larger ratio of condemnation. Fifty-three religious editors believe we are having something like an immorality wave, as against six who believe that we are not. Fifteen of the replies in this category are difficult to classify, unless the writers be placed with the defenders of modernity on the ground that they do not consider present conditions worse than usual. Allowance must be made in these replies for a considerable number of editors of denominations which oppose dancing in any form. In forty-two of the colleges whose presidents replied, dancing is prohibited. Of the total number of replies received, counting out those religious editors who condemn dancing *per se*, without expressing any opinion as to the present conditions, counting out also the college professors who reply merely that dancing is prohibited in their institutions, the writers divide on the question in the order of 130 to 102, the first figure representing those who believe that we are in the midst of a dangerous moral decline, especially as it affects the younger generation. Including all the opponents of dancing, the figures would stand 202 to 102.

The material supplied by the religious press has been kept separate, and will be treated in a special article next week. The other material is treated here.

STUDENT-EDITORS TO THE ATTACK

Dividing the replies roughly into those which attack and those which defend modern manners and morals, the student-editors of the country, most of them young men, are found to furnish quite as severe an indictment as is presented by their elders. The defense, while not numerically so well represented, is strongly presented by student-editors chiefly representing the larger colleges. The attack, which will be presented first, comes almost entirely from the smaller institutions. This, of course, raises the old question whether the big or the little college has the more brains and character, which is another story. The Hobart College *Herald* (Geneva, N. Y.) sums up the arguments of many of the attackers in this thoughtful fashion:

> "The outstanding objection to the modern dance is that it is immodest and lacking in grace. It is not based on the natural and harmless instinct for rhythm, but on a craving for abnormal excitement.
>
> "And what is it leading to? The dance in its process of its degradation has passed from slight impropriety to indecency, and now threatens to become brazenly shameless. From

graceful coordination of movement it has become a syncopated embrace.

"Even the most callous devotee of modern dancing can not think with unconcern of the danger involved in any further excess. For American morals have undoubtedly degenerated with the dance.

"It can not be denied that many who indulge in modern dancing do not realize the nature of the incentive which leads them to do so. They like to dance; it becomes a habit, a fascinating obsession. Continual debauches of highly emotional character weaken the moral fiber. When a newer and more daring dance is introduced it is immediately accepted without question.

"Were this thoughtless immodesty restricted to the ballroom the danger would be great enough, but it is unconsciously carried into every-day life. Truly, then, it is imperative that a remedy be sought to arrest the development of the modern dance before this perilous state gets beyond control."

In spite of the gallant remark of the Michigan Agricultural College *Holcad*, in an editorial entitled "Haven't We Gone a Bit too Far?" that "the men are just as much to blame as the girls," a great many student-editors, mostly, as one of them points out, men, avail themselves of the Adamic tradition to point an accusing finger. From the New York University *News* we quote the following:

"Overlooking the physiological aspects of women's clothing, there is a strong moral aspect to this laxity of dress. When every dancing step discloses the entire contour of the dancer, it is small wonder that moralists are becoming alarmed. The materials, also, from which women's evening dresses are made are generally of transparent cobweb. There is a minimum of clothes and a maximum of cosmetics, head-decorations, fans, and jewelry. It is, indeed, an alarming situation when our twentieth-century débutante comes out arrayed like a South Sea Island savage."

The editor of the Nebraska *Awgwan* assures us that he approves of THE DIGEST'S "attempt to make this world safe for masculinity," and adds his own comment thus:

"Dress reform is sorely needed. This cry has never seemed to materially affect the kind and cut of modern feminine toggery except for the worse. Modesty has given away to daring, beauty to undisguised attempts to exhibit charms, and form has been supplanted by shape.

"The hobble skirt, slit skirt, and *décolleté* waist of the short long-ago brought a cry for dress reform. What have the reformers to say about the modern knee-length, kid-glove-fitting gown, with abbreviated top and bottom, to say nothing of the short-sleeved or sleeveless waists which accompany these modern 'creations.' The bathing girl of to-day is merely a foresight of the average girl of to-morrow, it would seem, from the trend of modern feminism toward elimination of essential apparel."

The University of Maryland *Review* finds some of the dances "mere animal exhibitions of agility and feeling. There is nothing of grace in them, and such dances serve as an excuse for actions that would be severely censored anywhere but on the modern dance floor." The Mercer University *Cluster* considers that "the young people who take part in them can not fail to lose their fine sense of decency and propriety. No boy who has high ideals would allow his sister to take part where such dances are tolerated." *The Round Up*, of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, believes that dancing such as is being done there "will lead to certain degeneration of decent society, and it is our understanding that this part of the country is no worse than any other." The writer objects further:

"To glide gracefully over a floor, keeping time to the rhythm and harmony of music, is a pleasant recreation and is pleasing to witness, but to jig and hop around like a chicken on a red-hot stove, at the same time shaking the body until it quivers like a disturbed glass of jell-o, is not only tremendously suggestive but is an offense against common decency that would not be permitted in a semirespectable road-house."

(*Continued on page* 58)

THE NEW PARTITION OF AFRICA

GERMANY'S VAST HOLDINGS IN AFRICA have fallen, under mandates, to the two strongest nations of the victorious Allies. Southwest Africa, formerly German Southwest Africa, a huge, thinly populated district of 322,250 square miles, goes to the British dependency, the Union of South Africa, and the other territories, a total of some 608,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 13,335,600 in 1913, according to "The Statesman's Year-Book" for that year, are allocated directly to England and France. Germany, the last of the European Powers to acquire African territory when it was being parceled out among the nations of Europe, is the first to be forced out of the continent, with England as her chief inheritor. Numerous British authorities have alleged, in the last twenty years of Germany's penetration in Africa, that her interest lay not so much in obtaining commercial and colonial advantages as in establishing military "stepping-stones" on the way to India. According to figures collected in 1911, the total imports from the German colonies into Germany amounted to only about $10,000,000 in that year, with exports of a few millions more, a decrease of a million and a half dollars in imports from the preceding year. "One of the little-known results of the world-war," a writer in *Current History* points out, is the American commercial penetration in Africa. Even tho this country controls no territory, our commercial hold is shown by the growth of trade, amounting to $47,000,000 in 1914 and to $325,000,000 in 1920. The writer explains:

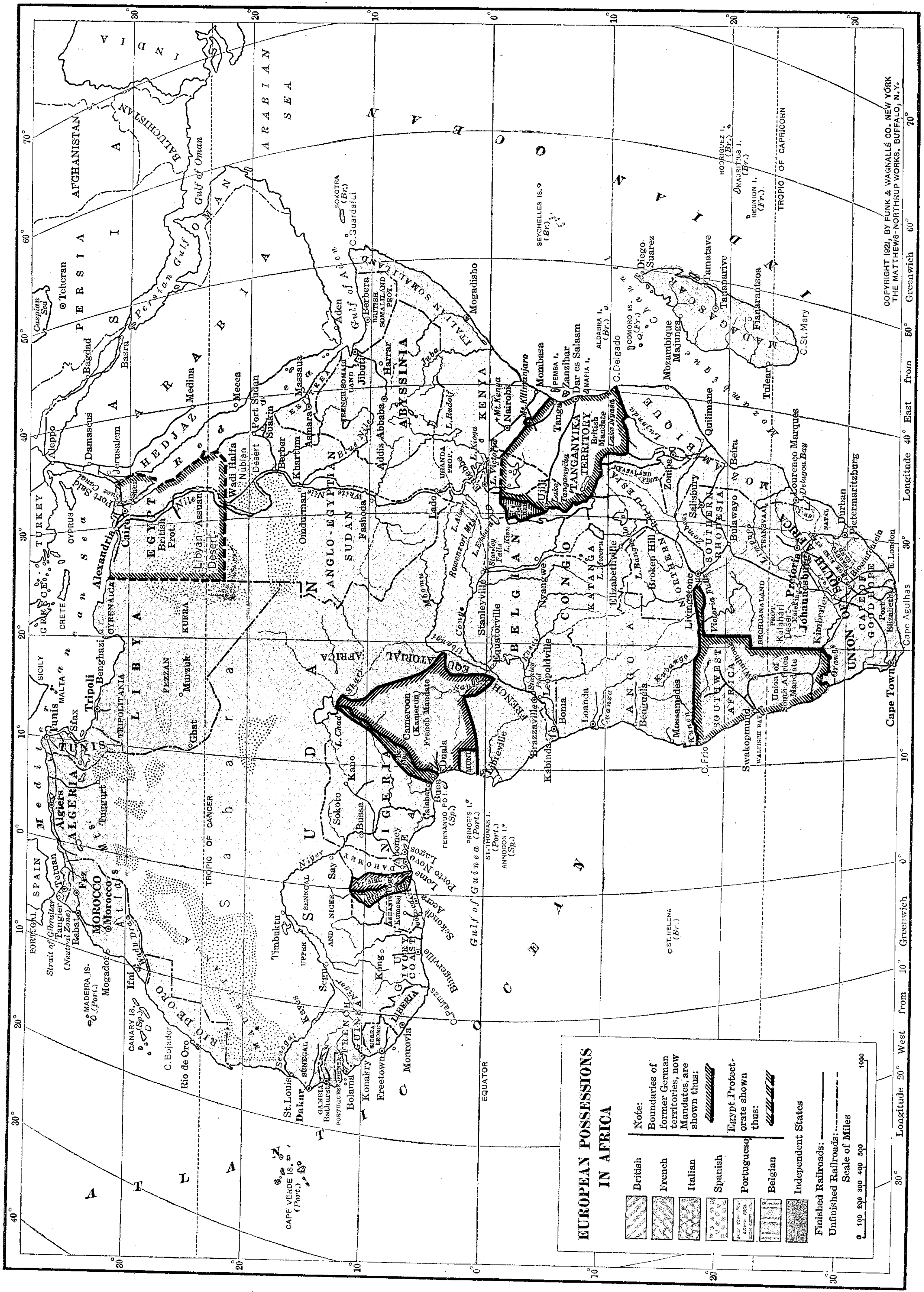
"With the opening of the war, German trade was absolutely cut off and British and French manufacturers were too busily occupied with supplying government needs to give close attention to African markets. In South Africa alone American imports, which in 1914 were $25,000,000, reached $54,000,000 in 1916, $98,000,000 by 1919, and $165,000,000 in 1920."

A comparison of the map of Africa in 1800 with that of 1914 "contains both the history of its extended exploration and the elaborate process, compressed mainly into the period from 1800 to 1914, by which the vast continent has been parceled out" between European states. "A map of Africa of 1800," the authority quoted, ("An Historical Atlas of Modern Europe from 1789 to 1914," by C. Grant Robertson and J. G. Bartholomew, Oxford University Press, London), goes on:

"represents a fringe of European settlements and trading stations: French, Dutch, and British at Senegal and on the Gold Coast, Portuguese from Calabar to Cape Negro, Dutch and British at the Cape of Good Hope and in Natal, Portuguese along the Mozambique channel and from Cape Delgado to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, unoccupied by any European power even on the coast fringes, while the remaining nine-tenths of the interior form a vast area, unknown, unexplored, and represented by a significant blank or dotted with hypothetical names."

The discovery of the source and character of the four great rivers, the Nile, the Niger, the Kongo, and the Zambesi, "made the continent ripe for distribution under the competitive pressure of an expanding Europe, the major states of which were seeking for areas of commercial importance or for strategical positions to strengthen dominions or territories acquired elsewhere." The authorities quoted justify the partition of the wild and undeveloped country on the general ground that—

"Between 'commercial penetration' and political control there is no satisfactory half-way stage, and indirect political control by an irresponsible financial or commercial syndicate or company is far more dangerous and harmful than the direct political control of a state, responsible for its actions, whose contracts can be made a part of the public law, in the maintenance of which all civilized communities have an interest. . . . The perfectibility of mankind may be an academic superstition or a philosophic chimera, but experience has shown that as a working hypothesis of government, particularly in the relations of the white to subject races, it can achieve remarkable results both for the governors and the governed."


EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA
British
French
Italian
Spanish
Portuguese
Belgian
Independent States
Note: Boundaries of former German territories, now Mandates, are shown thus:
Egypt Protectorate shown thus:
Finished Railroads:
Unfinished Railroads:
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 1000
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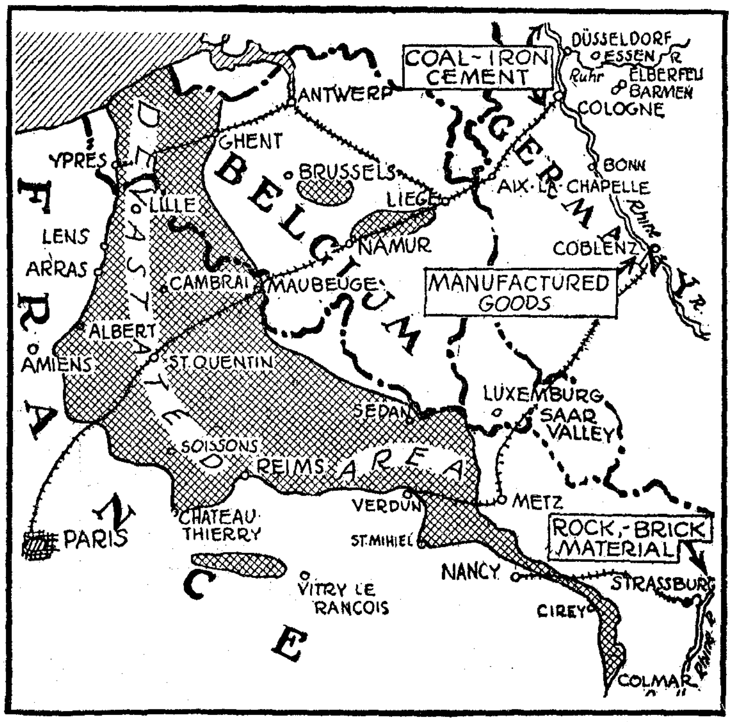
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude West from Greenwich
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CANCER
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Mediterranean Sea
Gulf of Guinea
ARABIAN SEA
SAHARA
SUDAN
LIBYA
EGYPT British Prot.
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
ABYSSINIA
KENYA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY British Mandate
BELGIAN CONGO
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
Cameroon (Kamerun) French Mandate
NIGERIA
ANGOLA
SOUTH WEST AFRICA Union of South Africa Mandate
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
TUNIS
RIO DE ORO
LIBERIA
ARABIA
PERSIA
INDIA


DÜSSELDORF
ESSEN
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ELBERFELD
BARMEN
COLOGNE
COAL-IRON CEMENT
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YPRES
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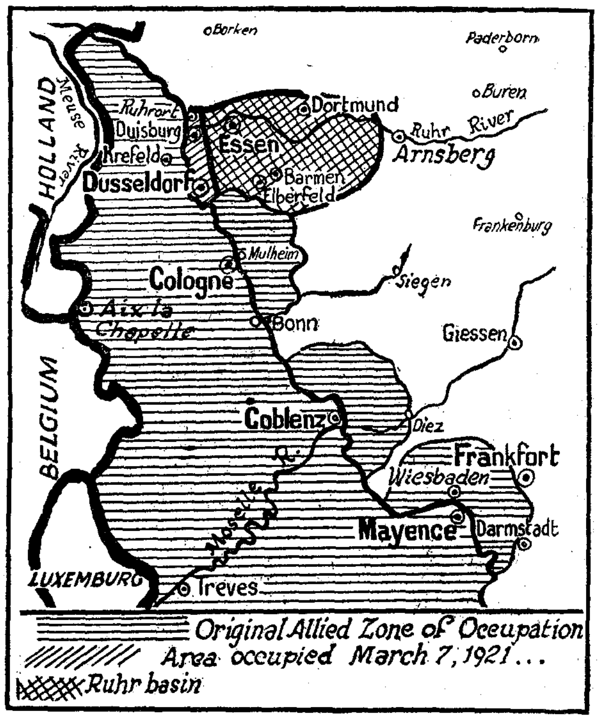
BONN
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE
GERMANY
BELGIUM
FRANCE
LILLE
LENS
ARRAS
NAMUR
COBLENZ
Rhine R.
CAMBRAI
MAUBEUGE
MANUFACTURED GOODS
ALBERT
AMIENS
ST. QUENTIN
DEVASTATED AREA
LUXEMBURG
SAAR VALLEY
SEDAN
SOISSONS
REIMS
VERDUN
METZ
CHATEAU-THIERRY
PARIS
ST. MIHIEL
ROCK,-BRICK MATERIAL
NANCY
VITRY LE RANCOIS
STRASSBURG
CIREY
COLMAR

From the Chicago "Tribune."


Borken
Paderborn
Buren
HOLLAND
Meuse River
Ruhrort
Duisburg
Krefeld
Dusseldorf
Essen
Dortmund
Ruhr River
Arnsberg
Barmen
Elberfeld
Frankenburg
Mulheim
Siegen
Cologne
Aix la Chapelle
Bonn
Giessen
BELGIUM
Coblenz
Diez
Frankfort
Wiesbaden
R.
Moselle R.
Mayence
Darmstadt
LUXEMBURG
Treves
Original Allied Zone of Occupation
Area occupied March 7, 1921...
Ruhr basin

From the New York "Evening Post."

TWO AREAS—CAUSE AND EFFECT.

WHY GERMANY MUST PAY

THE WAR THAT GERMANY BEGAN AND LOST cost the Allies, according to a recent estimate, the stupendous total of $177,000,000,000. The Reparations Commission has named a principal sum of about $32,000,000,000 as the damages for which reparation by Germany is due under the Treaty of Versailles. The Supreme Council of the Allies, sitting at Paris in January, placed the amount to be paid by Germany at a present value of $21,000,000,000, which, when paid with interest and in instalments covering forty-two years, would amount to about $55,000,000,000; and in addition the Council called upon Germany to pay a sum equal to 12 per cent. of her exports for the same period. Germany, protesting her inability to pay any such sum, countered with proposals that were promptly rejected by the Allies as ridiculous and dishonest, and for months the newspapers of this country, with those of the other nations of the world, have been discussing the baffling question of the extent to which it lies in Germany's power to make reparation for the evil she wrought. Out of the confusion and cross-currents of these discussions emerge two assertions of peculiar interest to Americans: That France must go bankrupt if Germany fails to deliver the sum demanded, and that the United States has, indirectly, a heavier financial stake in the German reparation payments than any other nation.

"Germany must pay or France is ruined," declares the Richmond *News Leader*, which adds:

"If Germany pay, she may be ruined, to be sure; but after the events of 1914–18 that will be regarded as far less regrettable than that France shall be thrown into national bankruptcy. Practically, the only point on which judgment honestly can be divided is whether the detailed program France proposes to follow may not increase rather than reduce the difficulties in the way of collecting the indemnity. Even upon that Americans should not be too dogmatic: France has studied Germany for sixty years and knows far better than do other countries the character of the treatment that will bring Germany to her senses."

In the course of an editorial headed "The Case for France," the New York *Evening Mail* says:

"During recent months this country has been deluged with German propaganda against France, which for a time seemed to be meeting with success. But, as happened frequently in the early years of the war, German arrogance came in to destroy what German subtlety had built up. The innate contempt which Germany has for every other nation's intelligence could not be suppressed. It broke out in such affairs as the 'horrors-on-the-Rhine' meeting and in the trickery of the reparations proposals. Even the eyes of some of our soft-hearted and soft-headed radicals were opened to the fact that the so-called German republic was little better than the old junkery masquerading in a red cap.

"We still hear, however, that France's attitude on reparations is caused by nothing less than a purpose to restore the old Napoleonic military domination of Europe. There are fools and jingoes in France as elsewhere, and no doubt some of them indulge in this dream. But it is in nowise necessary to postulate this chauvinism of the majority of the French people in order to explain their determination to keep 'a rendezvous' with Germany unless the latter agrees to pay up.

"The plain fact is that France must have the reparations she has asked for, and have them quickly, or face bankruptcy. She has been forced to issue all sorts of loans in order to keep the work of reconstruction going, for in spite of what Dr. Simons had the audacity to tell our own Government, France has been accomplishing a great deal toward the restoration of her normal life.

"Yet with every loan further reducing the value of her currency, with her richest districts still staggering from the wounds inflicted by Germany, she has seen the latter country, which felt no invader's hand save in East Prussia, steadily regaining her old industrial position.

"The one outstanding fact that makes France believe Germany can pay more than she is willing to admit is that while the average German now pays only 12 per cent. of his income in taxes, the average Frenchman pays no less than 18 per cent. of his. Any conception of reparations which would continue such a state of things would have to be predicated on the theory that it was Germany and not France which won the war."

The total cost of the war to France, according to a statement given by the French Foreign Office to a Paris representative of the New York *World*, amounts to 500,000,000,000 francs. And in a Paris dispatch from Edwin L. James to the New York *Times* we read:

"The French Treasury is almost broke. Why is the French Treasury almost broke? Because it has paid out 40,000,000,000 francs to reconstruct the regions devastated through the German invasion. For this work which Germany is pledged to pay, France, the victim, has expended a sum equal to $3,000,000,000 gold. Germany, the aggressor, has paid practically nothing."

Many billions of francs are still needed for reconstruction in the war-devastated area, we are told, and the work will require many years for completion. "The primary point before the world is the compensation of France," declares the Chicago *Tribune*, which adds significantly:

"There is little doubt that Germany even now is coming back industrially and commercially. She is underselling English, Danish, Dutch, Scandinavian, Spanish, and American manufacturers in many lines in their home markets even now. Doubtless, if the world markets were open to the German trade without restriction Germany would gladly pay all the cash indemnity asked, and more.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that Germany was properly defeated in a war of aggression and ought to pay the penalty. Even so the victors in that war will have paid enough and more than enough."

A moral obligation rests on the United States, declares the New York *Tribune*, "not to countenance a policy which means that the well-roofed German shall live comfortably while his victim, the unroofed Frenchman, is exposed to the fury of the elements"; and the same paper adds:

"A financial interest concerns us, for Germany's payment of her debt will enable Europe to discharge her debt to us; a political consideration weighs with us, for if Germany successfully avoids the consequences of her great raid we may expect a raid to be made against us.

"Thus, what is needed in the reparation matter is not argument but action."

Senator Spencer recently cited in Congress statistics to prove that the United States had invested financially in the war more heavily than any other of the Allies. And in the New York *Herald* Frank H. Simonds writes:

"Europe owes America some $11,000,000,000 in loans, which will amount to $12,000,000,000 before any payment begins. The United States has indicated that it will not cancel these Allied loans. But the chief source, the basic security for the loans, is the German reparations account. . . . . . .

"If the United States insisted that Germany should be treated gently and generously, that her capacity for payment should be gravely considered, could the United States consistently display toward her recent Allies of the war a more exacting spirit than she permitted them to show toward Germany, recently the common enemy? Not enough attention has been paid in this country to the circumstance of our own loans to Europe. The larger the reduction in the sum total of German reparations, provided the final figure does not fall below the sum of our loans, the better becomes our security for our loans. Thus in reality we are not a disinterested but the most interested party in the whole German reparations discussion, because we have a larger sum at stake than any one else."

Mr. Simonds goes on to say:

"Both the United States and Great Britain are vitally interested in closing up the German dispute and in restoring the German market for their own trade. But both the United States and Great Britain hold France to pay very large war loans and they can not successfully undertake to persuade France to reduce her bill against Germany while insisting that she pay them every centime which she has borrowed from them.

"In the last analysis, France is not going to make concessions which will materially reduce her own reparations claims while the sole or the major benefit will fall to the British and American nations and the whole burden will fall upon her own treasury. But if France sets out to collect her bill by employing her armies, as she can, the process will work very great hardship both to the United States and to Great Britain. If the whole question were sent to another international conference no useful result would be attained unless the United States and Great Britain were prepared to forego some of their claims against France to balance French reductions of claims against Germany. Nor would anything be accomplished that way in restoring order permanently and avoiding new crises, unless the British and the American governments agreed to assist France in making Germany pay the reduced sum."

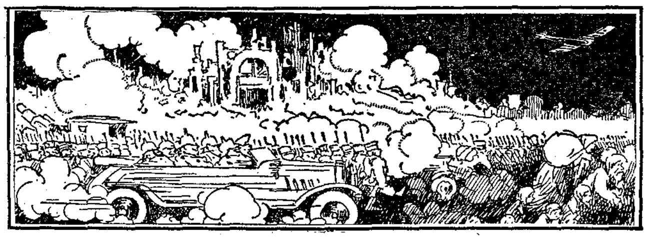
As to Germany's ability to pay, Mr. Simonds continues:

"Many experts, including some American, believe that Germany can pay $56,000,000,000 in forty-two years, which, as I have emphasized above, represents a present or capital value of $21,000,000,000. At least their evidence is as good as that presented by the champions of the Germans and by the Germans themselves."

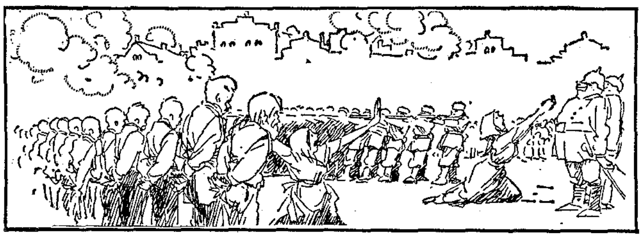
To the question, "Can Germany Pay?" Mr. Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris *Matin*, replies in *The North American Review*:

"Yes. Germany can pay, on condition that she be not allowed to make any camouflage in her budget; on condition that she be not permitted to spend four billions of marks for her Army and Navy; on condition that she be not allowed to increase tenfold the number of her officials and to double the number of her postmen and of her railroad men; on condition that she be not allowed to spend one billion marks on new constructions, on condition that she be not allowed to let her debts toward her own people pass before her debt to the unfortunate foreigners whom she has robbed, ruined, pillaged, and murdered; on condition that the Krupp firm pays a part of its scandalous profits to the victims of the war; on condition that the Germans drink less champagne, bet less at the races, and work a little more. Yes, Germany can pay on condition that she be made to pay.

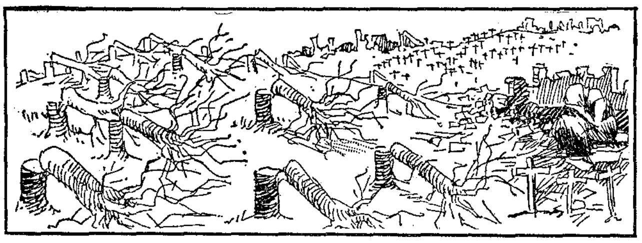
"It is not only in the interest of France alone that Germany should pay, it is in the interest of the whole world, because it is the interest of peace. If Germany pays for her war, she will prove once for all that it is not worth while to make war."



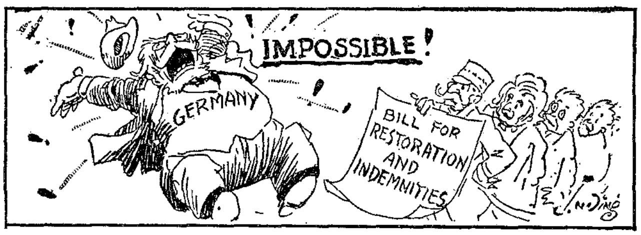
Nobody thought it possible that the Germans could involve the whole world in war on such a flimsy pretext.



And it seemed absolutely impossible that they would invade a neutral country and shoot down non-combatants without trial.



And that they should wantonly saw down orchards seems just as impossible as the 70-mile gun and the sinking of the *Lusitania*.


IMPOSSIBLE!
GERMANY
BILL FOR RESTORATION AND INDEMNITIES

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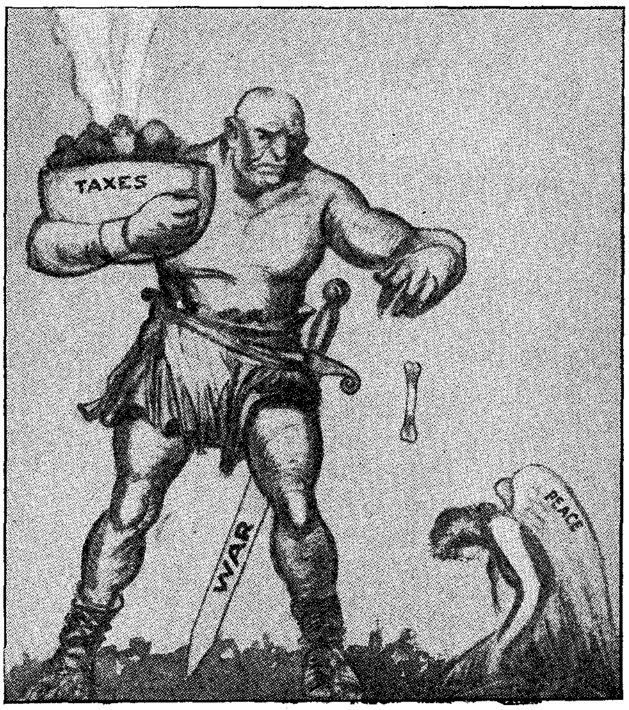
So naturally we have grown to expect a good deal of them.

DOING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

TAXES TO BE SHIFTED, NOT LIFTED

As Andrew Mellon is not a magician and can not conjure up a Treasury surplus where one does not exist, or suddenly bring to view any miraculous source of revenue to take the heavy burden of government expenses from the taxpayers' shoulders, the press find nothing sensational in the letter the Secretary of the Treasury writes to Congressman Fordney and Senator Penrose to tell what he thinks should be done about tax revision. The Republican leader in the House of Representatives has, indeed, promised that there will be a "lifting, not a shifting," of the tax burden, at least so the newspapers quote him. But the New York *World* can find nothing to justify any such hope in Secretary Mellon's letter. In fact, it remarks, "the upshot of the whole plan is that the net tax burden upon labor and industry will remain as it is. That has been described by the President as 'unbearable.' And nothing is here brought into sight to make it more bearable by a single dollar." But President Harding's Marion *Star* retorts that such criticism from Democrats is most disingenuous. The Republicans "openly declared in their platform that they had no hope of reducing the amount of the burden in the near future." They did promise to devise better methods of taxation, and "this pledge they will keep." Since the burden of taxation can only be shifted, business men and taxpayers generally would like to know as soon as possible what the shifts are to be, and it is for this reason that the Mellon letter is welcomed as "a simple, straightforward, and clear" presentation of the Administration's conclusions about tax reform. The Democratic Baltimore *Sun* concedes that the Secretary's proposals "probably represent the best thought of the country on this subject at this time." Mr. Mellon would repeal the excess-profits tax and modify other taxes on corporations to make up for some of the revenue loss; he would reduce the higher income-tax surtax rates; he would get rid of certain minor miscellaneous taxes which so many people find a "nuisance"; and he would impose new stamp taxes or a tax on motor-cars. What is excluded from the letter interests some editors almost as much as what is included, for, as the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.) notes, the Secretary "ignores the idea of a tax on sales entirely, and he says not a word about the soldiers' bonus."



LIKE A BONE TO A DOG!

Out of total appropriations of approximately six billions of dollars it is proposed to spend some four billions for war purposes, diverting this immense sum from the arts of peace.

—From *The Dearborn Independent*.

By refusing to indorse the sales tax, comments the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Secretary Mellon "probably condemns it to be permanently pigeonholed, especially in view of the large difference of opinion that has lately developed among business men who have been examining the question." This, of course, pleases all the editorial opponents of the sales tax and saddens its friends or brings from them retorts like the Brooklyn *Eagle's*, that, despite Mr. Mellon, "more will be heard about the sales tax."

While the recommendations the Secretary makes or refrains from making about specific taxation measures brings out differences of opinion, there is only commendation for his emphatic insistence upon greater thrift at Washington. Our Government is spending, for the fiscal year ending with June next, no less than $5,000,000,000, on the basis of actual expenditures up till April 1. According to the latest estimates, ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year of 1922, including interest on the public debt, will be over $4,000,000,000. "The nation can not continue to spend at this shocking rate," declares the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter to the financial leaders in Congress. "The nation's finances are sound and its credit is the best in the world, but it can not afford reckless or wasteful expenditure. New or enlarged expenditures can not be financed without increased taxes or new loans. Expenditures should not even be permitted to continue at the present rate."

Besides meeting the regular running expenses of the Government, the taxpayers have the principal and interest of the war debt to pay off. Mr. Mellon does not take up the question of a general refunding of the Liberty bonds. But there are floating debts and short-term obligations, including the Victory notes, which amount to something like $7,500,000,000. The present Treasury plan is to reduce about $1,000,000,000 of this in the next two years and then to refund the remainder of it "through successive issues of notes in convenient maturities extending over a period from 1923 to 1928, when the Third Liberty Loan matures." The estimated Treasury surplus for the next two years will be absorbed by certain minor fixt current redemptions. So, Mr. Mellon says, pointedly, "in the absence of drastic cuts in military and naval expenditures, there is almost no prospect, according to the estimates, of any substantial available surplus even in the fiscal year of 1922." That is, we can pay the Government's debts which are due in the next few years only by spending less money for battle-ships or other things, or by levying new taxes. In other words, "substantial cuts in current expenditures offer the only hope of effective relief in the tax burden."

In turning to the matter of tax revision, Mr. Mellon makes some general remarks on the troublesome character of the excess-profits tax and the harm this tax and the higher rates of income-tax surtaxes are doing to productive business. "An intelligent revision of these taxes should encourage production and in the long run increase rather than diminish the revenues." Mr. Mellon gives the House and Senate committeemen somethng definite as a starting-point in framing their legislation by offering the following specific suggestions for tax reform:

"1. Repeal the excess-profits tax, and make good the loss of revenue by means of a modified tax on corporate profits or a flat additional income tax upon corporations, and the repeal of the existing $2,000 exemption applicable to corporations, to yield an aggregate revenue of between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000. The excess-profits tax is complex and difficult of administration, and is losing its productivity. It is estimated that for the taxable year 1921 it will yield about $450,000,000, as against $2,500,000,000 in profits taxes for the taxable year 1918, $1,320,000,000 for the taxable year 1919, and $750,000,000 for the taxable year 1920. In fairness to other taxpayers, and in order to protect the revenues, however, the excess-profits tax must be replaced, not merely repealed, and should be replaced by some other tax upon corporate profits. A flat additional tax on corporate income would avoid determination of invested capital, would be simple of administration, and would be roughly adjusted to ability to pay. It is estimated that the combined yield to accrue during the taxable year 1921 from a tax of this character at the rate of 5 per cent. and the repeal of the $2,000 exemption would be about $400,000,000.

"2. Readjust the income-tax rates to a maximum combined normal tax and surtax of 40 per cent. for the taxable year 1921, and of about 33 per cent. thereafter, with a view to producing aggregate revenue substantially equivalent to the estimated receipts from the income tax under existing law. This readjustment is recommended not because it will relieve the rich, but because the higher surtax rates have already passed the collection-point. The higher rates constitute a bar to transactions involving turnovers of securities and property, which with lower surtax rates would be accomplished and thus yield substantial new revenue to the Government. The total net income subject to the higher rates is rapidly dwindling, and funds which would otherwise be invested in productive enterprise are being driven into fields which do not yield taxable income. . . . . . .

"3. Retain the miscellaneous specific-sales taxes and excise taxes, including the transportation tax, the tobacco taxes, the tax on admissions, and the capital-stock tax, but repeal the minor 'nuisance' taxes, such as the taxes on fountain drinks and the miscellaneous taxes levied under section 904 of the Revenue Act, which are difficult to enforce, relatively unproductive, and unnecessarily vexatious. The repeal of these miscellaneous special taxes would, it is estimated, result in a loss of about $50,000,000 in revenue. The transportation tax is objectionable, and I wish it were possible to recommend its repeal, but this tax produces revenue in the amount of about $330,000,000 a year and could not safely be repealed or reduced unless Congress is prepared to provide an acceptable substitute. The Treasury is not prepared to recommend at this time any general sales tax, particularly if a general sales tax were designed to supersede the highly productive special-sales taxes now in effect.

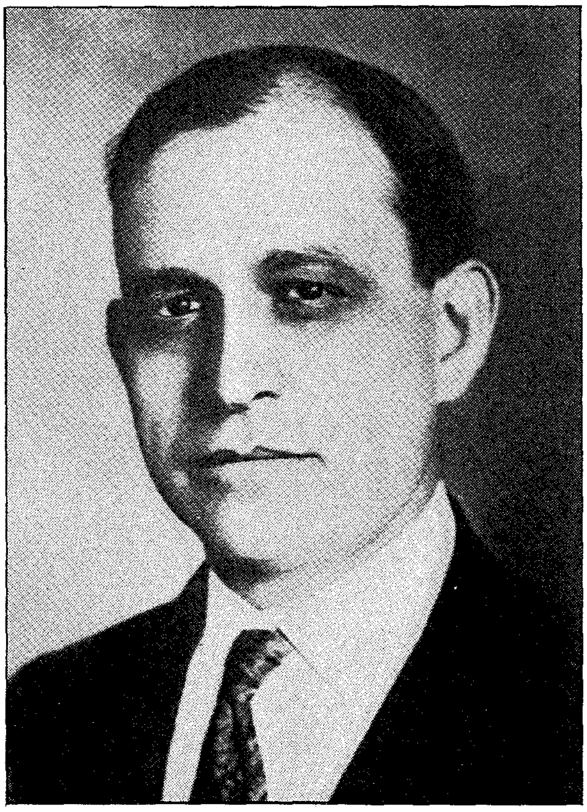
"4. Impose sufficient new or additional taxes of wide application, such as increased stamp taxes or a license tax on the use of automobiles, to bring the total revenues from internal taxes, after making the changes above suggested, to about $4,000,000,000 in the fiscal years 1922 and 1923."

In conclusion, Secretary Mellon suggests that it might be advisable to take action by statute, or by constitutional amendment where necessary, to restrict further issues of tax-exempt securities. Mr. Mellon understands there are now outstanding some $10,000,000,000 of fully tax-exempt securities. He says:

"The existence of this mass of exempt securities constitutes an economic evil of the first magnitude. The continued issue of tax-exempt securities encourages the growth of public indebtedness and tends to divert capital from productive enterprise. Even tho the exemptions of outstanding securities can not be disturbed, it is important that future issues be controlled or prohibited by mutual consent of the State and Federal governments."

GEORGIA DECLARES WAR ON PEONAGE

FURTHER REVELATIONS OF PEONAGE in Georgia, together with numerous instances of negroes lynched, driven out of the county, or subjected to cruel treatment within the past two years, are furnished by the Governor of the State in a pamphlet entitled "The Negro in Georgia." In the booklet Governor Dorsey indirectly mentions the Williams farm, where eleven negroes were murdered, and cites in all 135 cases where negroes have been mistreated by whites. In the opinion of the Macon *Telegraph*, "the Governor has taken a proper and aggressive stand against lawlessness in Georgia; it is now up to the officials of the various counties to exhibit the fearlessness that alone is becoming in such matters." Says Governor Dorsey in his indictment:



TO RESTORE THE RULE OF LAW IN GEORGIA.

Governor Hugh M. Dorsey declares that if present conditions should continue "both God and man would justly condemn Georgia more severely than God and man condemned Belgium and Leopold for the Kongo atrocities."

"In some counties the negro is being driven out as tho he were a wild beast; in others he is being held as a slave. In other counties no negroes remain. No effort has been made to collect the cases cited. If such an effort were made, I believe the number could be multiplied. In only two of the 135 cases cited is crime against white women involved.

"If the conditions indicated by these charges should continue, both God and man would justly condemn Georgia more severely than God and man have condemned Belgium and Leopold for the Kongo atrocities. But worse than that condemnation would be the continued toleration of such cruelties in Georgia.

"The charges . . . came to me unsolicited. I have withheld the names of counties and individuals because I do not desire to give harmful publicity to these counties, when I am convinced that, even in those counties where the outrages are said to have occurred, the better element regret them. I believe that the better element in those counties and in the whole State, who constitute the majority of our people, will condemn such conditions and take the steps necessary to correct them when they see and realize the staggering total of such cases, which, while seemingly confined to a small minority of our counties, yet bring disgrace and obloquy upon our State as a whole and upon the entire Southern people. The investigation and the suggestion of a remedy should come from Georgians and not from outsiders."

In the past, notes the Asheville (N. C.) *Citizen*, "the difficulty of apprehending mob members has encouraged the barbaric custom of burning or hanging negroes without trial by jury." Georgia, which, according to the 1920 census, has a population of 1,689,114 whites and 1,206,365 negroes, has been responsible for a larger number of lynchings than any other State, we are told. "But when the leading lights of a community are forced to go before juries for leading or aiding mobs bent on private vengeance, these depredations against the law will in time lose much of their glamor," believes *The Citizen*. As an example of "Georgia justice," the Atlanta *Journal* points to "the expedition and orderliness with which the (Williams) 'Death Farm' murder case was carried from indictment to a verdict (of guilty) within little more than a fortnight." In order to stamp out peonage in Georgia, and secure justice for the negro, Governor Dorsey makes these recommendations:

"1. Publicity—namely, the careful gathering and investigation by Georgians, and not by outsiders, of facts as to the treatment of the negro throughout the State and the publication of these facts to the people of Georgia.

"2. An organized campaign by the churches to place in every section of Georgia a sufficient number of Sunday-schools and churches, where, in their separate places of worship, the young and old of both races will learn from suitable teachers the Gospel of justice, mercy, and mutual forbearance for all.

"3. Compulsory education for both races.

"4. The organization of State committees on race relations, one committee composed of leading white citizens, another of leaders among the negroes, and local committees made up in the same manner in each county of the State, the committees to confer together when necessary concerning matters vital to the welfare of both races."

As an indication of the support the Governor is receiving in his campaign, we find in the Macon *Telegraph* that—

"A new aggressiveness has arisen in Georgia—or should it be said a keener conscience?—and many Georgians are of the opinion that a house-cleaning is in order. There are quite a number of folks that reside between the Florida and Tennessee boundaries and betwixt the Chattahoochee River and the Atlantic that came from Missouri—and will have to be shown.

"Every sheriff in every county of Georgia in which unsavory conditions exist, who does not energetically do his duty and stand upon his honor like a he-man, stands indicted of a grave offense indeed—of not keeping faith with the people who have placed upon him the sacred robe of office."

"One thing is absolutely certain: An end must be put to conditions that have existed in Georgia," maintains the Atlanta *Constitution*, and the Birmingham *Age-Herald* agrees that "the State and Federal authorities should not stop until this barbarous practise is broken up. Furthermore, if it prevails in other parts of the South, as is not unlikely, it should be stamped out." "Georgia now has an opportunity to do something for herself, for the South, and for the nation," points out the Nashville *Banner*, "and it is to be expected that she will measure fully up to it." As the Little Rock *Arkansas Democrat* sees it, "Georgia must now purge herself of such shameful conditions, and show the world just how exceptional they are, through the speedy conviction and punishment of every guilty white man."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Yap is surrounded by water, most of it hot.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Keep the home-brewed out of the home brood's reach.—*Boston Herald.*

Germany has become one of the balkin' states.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Russia has her uses. Big Bill Haywood has gone there.—*Washington Post.*

America's foreign relations seem to be all poor relations.—*Columbia Record.*

More normalcy. Connie Mack's team is in eighth place.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Let's hope the wave of price-cutting is one of those "permanent waves." —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Germany seems willing to pay in installments, with the accent on the stall.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Europe seems to think that America should always stand a loan.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Germany can wind up the Allied watch on the Rhine only with a golden key.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

It's getting harder and harder to think up some excuse for viewing Japan with alarm.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

If the universe is finite, as Einstein asserts, why don't they always find those balls "Babe" Ruth knocks out of the park?—*Kingston (Canada) Whig.*

The bandits that robbed an umpire were probably trying to show him how it felt.—*New York World.*

Swords may be beaten into plowshares, but a silk shirt can't be converted into a pair of overalls.—*Detroit Journal.*

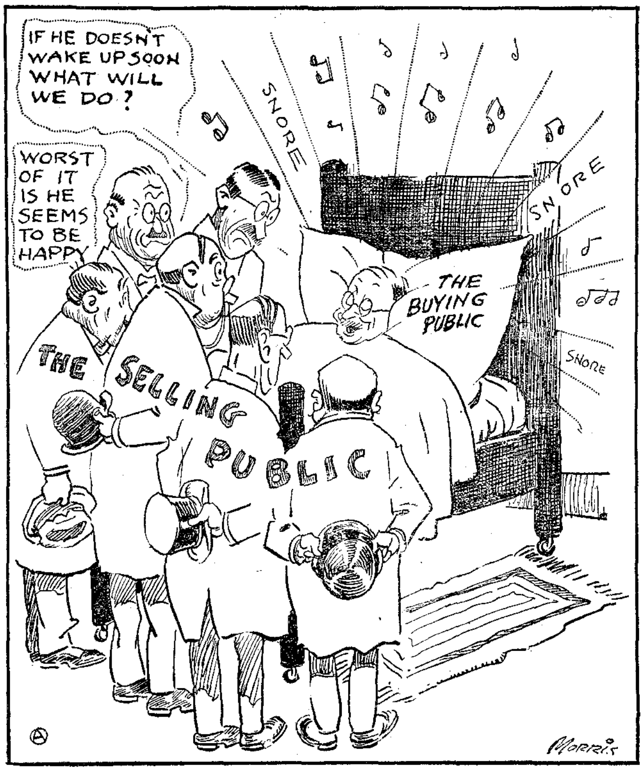
The trouble about these aliens knocking at our doors is that they keep on knocking after they're in.—*Washington Post.*

Wouldn't it give the God of War an awful jolt were it possible to make those responsible for wars pay the pension bills growing out of them.—*Marion Star.*

Col. George Harvey has been sworn in as Ambassador to Great Britain, and pretty soon there will be three Georges on the job in England.—*Boston Globe.*

Secretary Hughes says that there must be some change in Russia. Probably, but just think what it would cost the merchants to locate it.—*Manila Bulletin.*

William J. Bryan says it is an unfriendly act for England to allow liquor in the Bahamas so close to the American shore. It's bone-head policy, too, for in case of war we feel sure that the Bahamas would soon be captured.—*Houston Post.*


IF HE DOESN'T WAKE UP SOON WHAT WILL WE DO?
WORST OF IT IS HE SEEMS TO BE HAPPY
SNORE
SNORE
SNORE
THE BUYING PUBLIC
THE SELLING PUBLIC
MORRIS

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Germany has found that if you can't invade you can evade.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A damp cellar used to be considered unhealthy.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The tighter the money, the soberer the business world.—*Asheville (N. C.) Times.*

Germany should indulge in less pleading and more plodding.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

It seems that America can't lend money without borrowing trouble.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Business is looking up; let us hope it doesn't get a cramp in the neck —*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Germany is apparently trying to escape the penalty of ruthlessness by truthlessness.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Germany seems to think that the Allies ought to rejoice that she is willing to pay anything.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

With $25,000,000 of real money in the treasury, Colombia will be likely to have a revolootion.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Steps should be taken to prevent the army engaged in the war on rum from fraternizing with the enemy.—*New York World.*

"Big Bill" Haywood prefers Russia to the penitentiary at Leavenworth. There is no accounting for tastes.—*Boston Transcript.*

Secretary Hughes says Russia is an "economic vacuum." Why not permit a shipment of vacuum cleaners? —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The high cost of living continues to decline. Radium has now gone down to $100,000 per gram. — *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

It is a sweetly solemn thought that no matter how or when Germany pays you and I will continue to pay the same for gasoline.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Colombia gets the $25,000,000, without the apology. Our wants are modest. We would accept one million on the same terms.—*Toledo Blade.*

So far, by a marvelous exercise of self-restraint, Germany has refrained from offering to the Allies the wooden statue of Hindenburg as full reparation. —*New York Evening Post.*

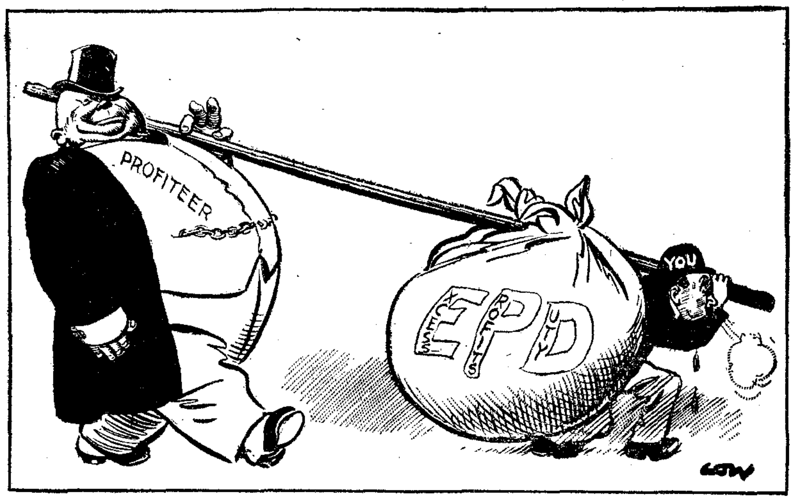
"The bread-basket of the world" is North Dakota, according to a North Dakota State-bond ad. Perhaps that is why that State has the political colic.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

A good many men who have explained the details of Professor Einstein's theory of relativity have been called on by the Treasury Department to correct their income-tax returns.—*New York Herald.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CANADA'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE SALES TAX

IF WE WISH TO KNOW how a sales tax works, before we definitely adopt or reject one for ourselves, we may look across the border to Canada, which has had a modified sales tax in operation and is considering an extension of it to cover a wider application. To discover the good and bad points of the tax, and the feeling about the proposed broader levy, we telegraphed the Canadian press for their opinions and give their replies below. The present tax, as the Montreal *Herald* points out, is a levy of 2 per cent. on the sales of all manufacturers, wholesale dealers, and importers. The tax does not include retailers as such, and there are many exemptions. The tax does not apply to sales of meats, butter, cheese, margarine, lard, eggs, vegetables, fruits, grains, seeds, flour, tea, coffee, salt, cattle-foods, hay and straw, fish, sugar, sirups, coal, artificial limbs and parts thereof, or to goods exported. In *The Herald's* view, this limited sales tax has been "most successful," and "no complaint has been made against it," and this daily goes on to say that—



WHERE THE EXCESS-PROFITS TAX LANDS.

—*The Star* (London).

> "The success of this tax has been such that business men themselves are now urging the Government to impose a general turn-over tax on all sales. The Montreal Board of Trade recently sent out a questionnaire on this matter to its members, and the replies showed that 87 per cent. were in favor of a general turn-over tax."

Another Montreal daily, *La Presse*, tells us that the general turn-over tax as recommended to the Canadian Finance Minister by the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade would involve—

> "Placing of a tax at a rate of not more than 1 per cent. (the rate depending on the amount of revenue required to be raised and the volume of turn-over and services to which it would be applicable) on the gross sales of real property, the gross rents and royalties of all kinds, on gross receipts of all public utilities, such as railways, steamships, street-railways, water, power, and light companies; on the gross receipts of places of amusement and clubs; on the gross receipts by banks and bankers of interest and commissions; on the gross commissions earned by brokers; on the gross receipts of insurance companies, hotels, restaurants, barber-shops, liverymen, architects, accountants, lawyers, physicians, advertising agents, etc.; on the gross receipts from personal services, but not on salaries or wages."

It is admitted in the Board-of-Trade resolution that the adoption of the turn-over tax would involve the licensing of all manufacturers, merchants, traders, and others by the Government, but "as the system of licensing is already in effect to some extent, this would involve only an extension of the present system"; and it recommends further that—

> "Traders, merchants, or others doing business showing gross receipts of less than $500 per month, farmers, and all export business should be excluded from the application of the turn-over tax' that it is not contemplated that the amount of the turn-over tax should, as is the amount of the sales tax, be added to each invoice, but that the turn-over tax be included as an overhead charge by all those subject to it, also that the tax should be payable every month; that if the turn-over tax be adopted there will be but three main sources of revenue for Federal requirements; viz., customs tariff, income tax, and turn-over tax, all of them simple and direct and collectable, with little possibility of evasion; that a tax of 1 per cent. be levied on the duty-paid value of all imports."

Sharp opposition to the broader sales tax, however, is manifested in some agricultural publications, which believe that the idea is "immensely pleasing" to those who now have to pay the excess-profits and the income tax, and who care little where the burden of taxation falls, as long as it doesn't fall on them. The people want "justice in taxation before convenience, and there is precious little justice in this proposed tax on sales." Such is the judgment of the Winnipeg *Grain Growers' Guide*, which declares that the sales tax is "finding great favor with financial interests and is receiving considerable boosting by them across the border," but it points out that—

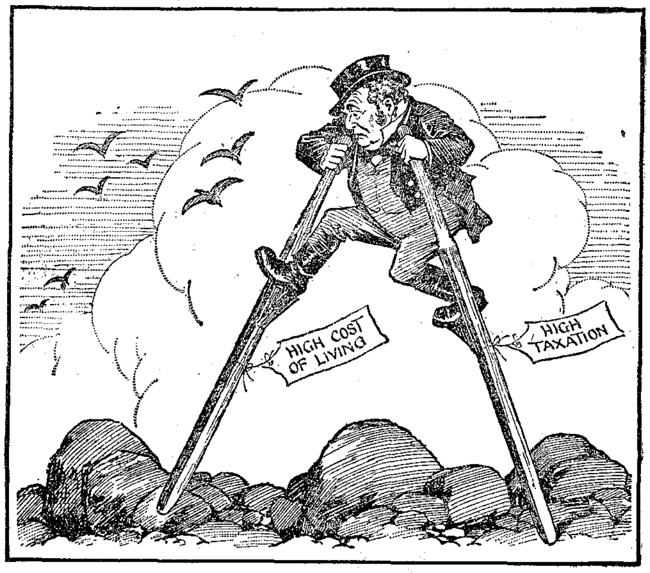
> "To those who are not unacquainted with the ways of financial interests, the mere fact that the proposition emanates from their councils is enough to provoke suspicion, and when it is affirmed that the tax is 'passed along in small fractions and is finally paid by the consumer, practically without his knowledge, and the additions are so trifling as not materially to affect prices,' that such a tax would raise more revenue than the country actually needs, and that its adoption would lead to repeal of the excess-profits tax and the income tax, one begins to detect the 'nigger in the wood-pile.' It takes a wizard of finance to maintain that some $500,000,000 a year can be painlessly extracted from the people of Canada."

The railways tried to work such a proposition, *The Grain Growers' Guide* continues, in connection with the increase in freight rates, but "nobody believed them," nor will anybody "accept this idea of a painless system of taxation," and we read:

> "The tax, it is said, will be passed on to the consumer. A farmer takes a load of wheat to an elevator and sells it. He must pay a tax of 1 per cent. on the sale. Every time the wheat changes hands it pays a tax of 1 per cent., so that when it reaches the ultimate consumer the tax is really about 6 per cent. The bulk of the wheat raised in this country is exported, that is, the ultimate consumer resides in a foreign country. Do the advocates of this tax really and seriously contend that we can make the foreigner pay the tax? They know quite well that such a tax could not be passed on, and that when the farmer paid the first 1 per cent. he paid it by deducting it from the price he received for the wheat. He could not pass on the tax; it would be paid by him and by no one else. That, of

course, would not obtain with those whose produce had its price fixt in the home market; there the tax would be passed on, hence the farmer would pay the tax as a producer and would also pay it as a consumer."

The Montreal *Witness and Canadian Homestead* declares that there are obvious difficulties about enforcing a sales tax, such as the immense cost of supervising the books of people doing small business who in general are far from being expert accountants. This cost would make "an immense hole" in the revenue the tax would yield, and the business of preparing the necessary statement would, "in many cases, be a greater burden than the payment." Moreover, this weekly holds that the tax is "unfair in this, that it falls unduly on the poor," because "the smaller the purchases the more numerous the turn-over profits the consumer has to pay."



THE ROCKY ROAD IN ANY COUNTRY.

JOHN BULL—"I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way."

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

Another agricultural organ, the Calgary *Farm and Ranch Review*, gives us a general analysis of the situation as it seems to agricultural interests in these words:

> "Canada at present imposes a sales tax of from 1 to 2 per cent. on certain classes of production and commerce. This tax yielded somewhat less than $100,000,000 last fiscal year, which is approximately eleven dollars per head of population. This tax has proven very satisfactory and has met with little opposition either from producer or consumer. This, however, partly owing to its comparatively limited application. It undoubtedly enjoys the outstanding merit of economy and certainty in collection.
>
> "Based on this experience, our Federal Government is now apparently considering the imposition of a general 'turn-over tax' of 1 per cent. This, according to the best authorities, will probably result in an average increase in commodity prices of approximately 3 per cent. and is estimated to yield an annual revenue exceeding thirty dollars per head of population.
>
> "To offset the new tax, it is, however, proposed to repeal present direct taxation measures on business and industrial earnings. It is estimated by competent authority that these taxes are now responsible for average increased ultimate commodity prices of at least 5 per cent., through the transfer of taxes to overhead costs and the process of pyramiding. Without such compensating relief the business interests would strongly oppose the new tax.
>
> "While fully recognizing the deplorable psychological effect upon industrial production and management caused by the imposition of a drastic measure of direct taxation on such earnings—which must be painfully apparent to every close observer—and while not disposed to discount the estimates quoted above to any serious extent, we can not escape the dismal conclusion that the new proposals, if forthwith translated into legislation, would split on the rock of practical politics, inasmuch as they will certainly fail to appeal to a majority of the voters in Canada at the forthcoming general elections."

Turning to the believers in the sales tax, the Vancouver *Daily Sun* describes it as "a great and consistent revenue producer in respect of the volume of trade to which it has been made applicable," and therefore—

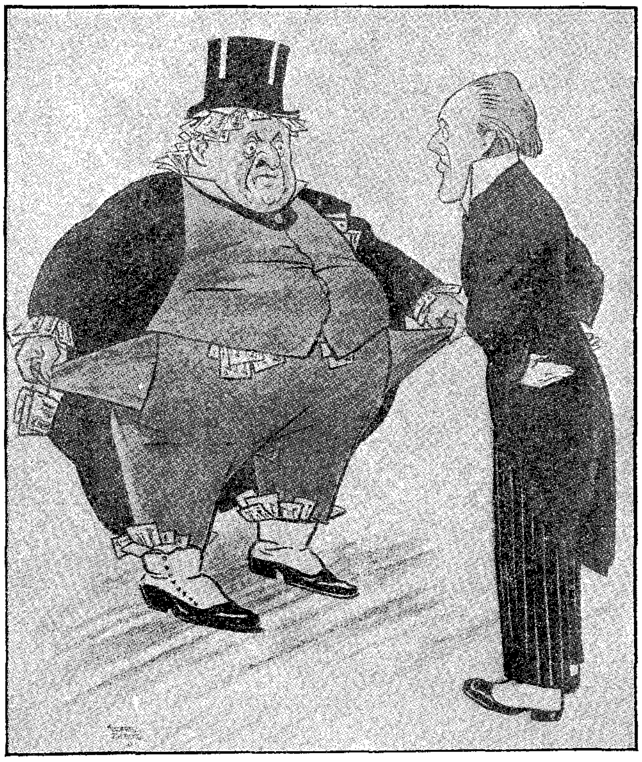
> "A general percentage tax for war-debt retirement applying to all Canadian commerce, including manufactures, imports, and productions—collectable at point of origin would have no irritating incidence, would not introduce the element of multiplication as against the ultimate purchaser, and would put war-debt repayment on a sound business basis. Not the least of the real benefits to be gained by the adoption of this policy, definitely and permanently, would be removing from the business mind of the shadow of apprehended further experiments in special and class taxation."

Approbation of a sales tax is generally forthcoming because it is held to be equitable, according to the Montreal *Gazette*, which points out that the chief difference of opinion turns on the source at which the tax should be applied, and it proceeds:

> "The present sales tax is apparently fruitful of much revenue, inland revenue receipts apart from excise duties having produced $76,500,000 last fiscal year without imposing any considerable cost of collection. A sales or turn-over tax on ordinary retail business appears objectionable on the double ground of great expense of collection and easy facility for evasion. The more contracted the source of taxation the cheaper becomes the cost of collection and less the danger of delinquency."

The abolition of almost all the luxury taxes last December because of the adverse effect on business, remarks the Toronto *Globe*, will materially lessen inland revenue during the present year unless there is an increase in the sales taxes, which "appear to be less objectionable to the taxpayer than either the luxury taxes or the business-profits levy." This Toronto daily says that the present tax falls upon the retailer, and through him on the consumer, to the amount of not less than 2 per cent., and adds:

> "It may be, and in many cases undoubtedly is, 3 or 4 per cent. In the case of shoes, for example, the manufacturer pays 1 per cent. to the Government on the leather bought from the tanner. The jobber, who usually handles the products of a number of factories, pays 1 per cent. to the manufacturer. The wholesaler pays to the jobber and the retailer to the wholesaler. Even if the jobber were cut out, the sales tax upon shoes



TAXING THE BIG FELLOW.

"I 'aven't got any money!"—*The World* (London).

would be 2 per cent. on the finished product, plus 1 per cent. on the value of the leather contained in it."

The Globe ventures to predict that the Canadian Minister of Finance will add at least 1 per cent. to the present tax, which will bring it up to 3 per cent., and perhaps 4 and 5 per cent. in cases where goods pass through the hands of several middlemen on their way from the factory to the consumer. We read then:

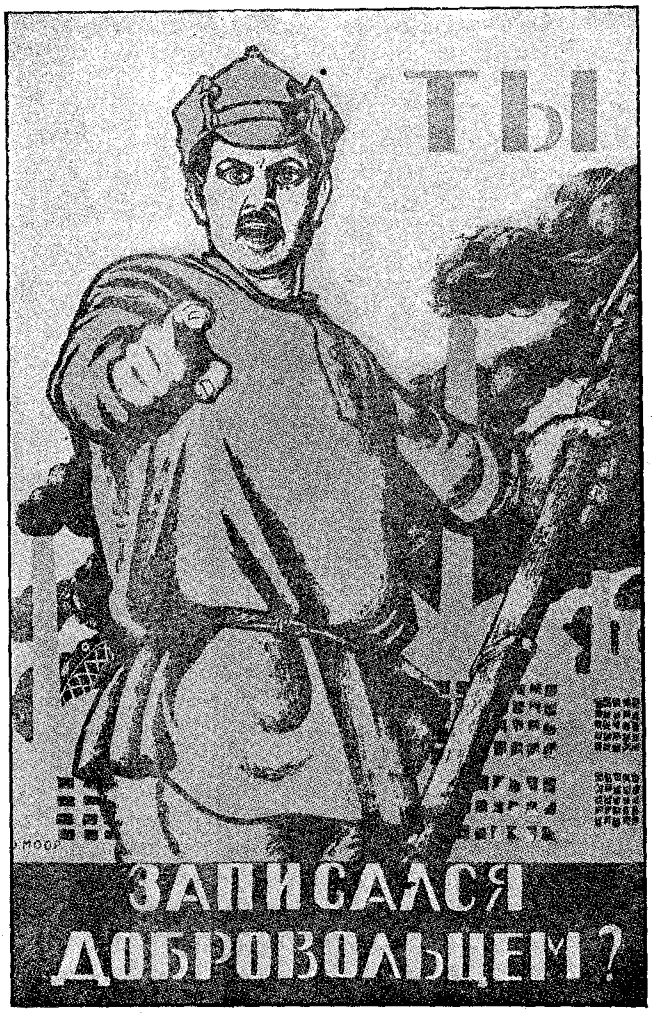
> "There is marked difference of opinion between manufacturers and wholesalers on the one side and retailers on the other as to how the sales taxes shall be collected hereafter. The experience of retailers with the luxury taxes, which were added to the price of goods when sold to the ultimate consumer, and collected directly from him, has convinced every one engaged in the retail trade that the sales taxes should be collected in future, as they are at present, by the manufacturers, wholesalers, and jobbers, and handed over by them to the Government, leaving the retailer to recover the 2, 3, or 4 per cent. so levied from the consumer as part of the price of the goods."

The Toronto *Mail and Empire* considers the sales tax "a painless way of getting a very large proportion of the revenue that must now be raised," and claims that the sales tax would add no more than from 2 per cent. to 3¼ per cent. on the consumers' price, as compared with an increase of as much as from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. under the business-profits tax. The sales or turn-over tax, it maintains, is "simple, practicable, and not incidentally or consequentially vexing," and it would tend to "eliminate unnecessary middlemen," for to diminish the total taxation the "essential dealers would endeavor to keep in as close communication as possible, and thus discourage speculative interlopers."

While the opinion is wide-spread that the best means of raising revenue needed by Canada is through an adjustment of the sales tax, says the Quebec *Telegraph*, the exact form in which the tax should be levied and the manner of its collection require serious consideration. If some such tax should be decided upon by the Government, this English-language Quebec daily suggests that a method should be devised to levy "on imported goods a rate of sales tax equivalent to the accumulated tax on raw materials and semimanufactured goods produced in Canada," for—

> "It would be grossly unfair to allow manufactured goods to be imported into the Dominion subject to a sales tax of only 1 per cent., in competition with Canadian-made goods, the cost of producing which may include a pyramiding of sales taxes equivalent to perhaps 3 or 4 per cent. of the selling-price of the article in question. The present sales tax in Canada in some cases has given an advantage to manufacturers abroad by reducing slightly the net protection to the Canadian producer; an extension of the sales tax as proposed would be liable to intensify the injustice unless some special provision be made to correct it."

RIFTS IN "RED" RUSSIA



"HAVE YOU ENROLLED AS A VOLUNTEER?"

Official Recruiting Poster of Russia's "Red" Army.

—*Soviet Russia* (New York).

SHARP ENCOUNTERS between Lenine, Trotzky, Zinovieff, Dzerskinsky, and other Bolshevik leaders took place when Trotzky tried to take Warsaw in 1920, and the majority of the committee antagonized his policy, we learn from a letter written by a Bolshevik adherent in Russia, who is "presumably high up in the Soviet hierarchy and a partisan of Trotzky." The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes the letter, in which it is noted that the anti-Bolshevik press outside Russia has rarely been able to mention differences of opinion between the Bolshevik leaders, and so the effect of "a marvelously united front" has had due weight with the world. But now the "silence is broken," according to this informant, who tells us the "Red" leaders are "all at cross-purposes." The breaks began when first of all Zinovieff published his speech, which example Lenine followed, and improved, by printing his own speech without the knowledge of his colleagues, and we read:

> "The trouble started with the question of the trade-unions. According to the pure Communist theory the latter had to disappear. The question may appear insignificant to you, but it really stirred up the whole ant-heap. Poor Trotzky was positively crusht in the verbal fight which took place in the Kremlin. Wrangel having been conquered, Trotzky seemed too powerful to his colleagues. So they reduced him to silence and then made him resign from the committee. Disgusted, he quitted the whole game and left for Siberia. Suddenly the crisis happened—I should say a whole series of crises.
>
> "While we all were busy with the trade-unions, the existence of the Soviet state was found to be menaced. We were without fuel. Food became horribly scarce. The stocks and reserves accumulated in the preceding years gave out. After having destroyed for such a long period, our Government was brutally confronted with the necessity to build, and build quickly. The civil war was over and could not be used any longer to explain bankruptcy. The works had to close and workmen became unemployed. Bucharin had the courage, in the middle of February, to sound the alarm: 'It is necessary to speak loudly, to shout about the collapse of our whole régime; we have no coal, no wood, no oil. It is useless to gag free speech. The truth will out.' What Bucharin said about Lenine and Zinovieff you know. It was not complimentary. The kindest thing was that they are live men with their eyes turned to the clouds and counting rooks in the sky."

The leaders of less importance, we are told, went for each other "gaily," and Lenine's wife, Krupskaya, and Schmidt, the two prominent figures in the Commissariat of Education, had "a disgraceful tussle which they made public altho Lenine disapproved." Thus disappeared the remarkable unity of purpose which has made the success of the party possible, and the writer continues:

> "The risings in the north brought back sanity for a time.

Trotzky was recalled. But how unwillingly! The same Krupskaya wrote: 'Trotzky is a disgusting individual, but a fighter. Perhaps with his help it will be possible to reconstitute a solid front.' You understand that in this manner it will be impossible to achieve an *entente cordiale*. Do you remember Andersen's fairy tale about the king who was naked? He had no clothes all the time, but nobody knew it until a child suddenly exclaimed: 'He is naked!' Now our leaders have themselves told the world that they are naked. . . . . . .

"There is no bread, no sleepers, no roads, no locomotives. Our stocks of food are so small that there is even nothing to steal. I am consoled by the thought that, whatever the issue will be here in Russia, the work of the Third Internationale will continue. There are men and funds sufficient for that.

"Thank you for congratulating me on the fall of Tiflis. But a victory in Georgia is not compensation sufficient for the calamitous situation within the party."

HOW JAPAN IS "A SECOND GERMANY"

THOSE WHO DESCRIBE JAPAN as a second Germany have proof of their contention in the continued existence of the General Staff, declares the Tokyo *Yomiuri*, because the General Staff was "copied from Germany." Germany and Austria having lost their "peculiar institutions" through the war, the only existent German-style General Staff now to be found is in Japan. These remarks appear in a plea of the Tokyo daily that the Diet and the people of Japan bestir themselves to recognize the urgency of amending the regulations governing the functions of this office, whose scope is "confined principally to affairs concerning military orders, but often interferes with executive military affairs, with the result that the Chief of the General Staff and the War Minister seem to be rival heads of one and the same department of public service." Not infrequently friction has arisen between the two officials, especially with regard to the dispatch of troops to Siberia and with regard to their withdrawal, but, the *Yomiuri* avers:

"The evils of military diplomacy arise chiefly from the relations between the Foreign Office and the General Staff, and the General Staff is also principally responsible for the charges of militarism. In these circumstances, it may be said that there are three heads coexistent, with the Foreign Office added to the War Department and the General Staff. It is true that even the War Minister sometimes tries to free himself from the restraint of the Cabinet and from the condemnation of the Diet by sheltering himself behind the Throne or by taking refuge in the General Staff Office, but in a more serious degree the Chief of Staff is in no way responsible either to the Diet or to the Cabinet. Indeed, there is absolutely no means of holding it responsible. This is, of course, contrary to the great principle of non-discrimination between civil and military affairs enunciated in the Five Oaths of the Meiji Tenno. In the existing state of affairs, the system of constitutional government in this country is cut asunder, and a double government is in existence. Such a posture of things can not promote the development not only of parliamentary government but of the system of a responsible Cabinet."

In order to produce unity between domestic government, diplomacy, and military affairs and to refute the charges of military diplomacy and militarism, this newspaper says it is first of all necessary that the system of the General Staff be reformed so it can be withdrawn within the scope of responsible government. There is no other means "to destroy the military clique" and to attain the spirit of non-discrimination between civil and military affairs, we are told, while—

"If the existing state of affairs is allowed to continue, the people who carry the obligation of military service and bear the heavy burden of military expenditure will have no means of making clear, through the Diet, the responsibility of those who offer counsel to the Emperor regarding military affairs. The loyalty and sincerity of the people being shut off by the intervening military authorities, it is not impossible that the spirit of the people in regard to their patriotic duty may be affected, in view of the present changes in social ideas. We have for some time been urging the necessity of disarmament. Naval disarmament is, of course, desirable, but it is even more urgently necessary to reduce the military armaments. We have held that before a military reduction is possible, the system should be reformed so that the Army can be made one at once for the Emperor and for the people, that the people may love, instead of hate, the Army. In urging this reform, it has been our principal aim to revise the system of the General Staff Office."

SPAIN RETALIATING ON "DRY" NORWAY

WHATEVER TROUBLES AMERICA may have in making prohibition effective, she at least is free from commercial penalization by other countries, say some Norwegian editors who bewail Spanish tariff reprisals for Norway's exclusion of wine imports. It may even be difficult for American readers to take seriously such a trade spat, but the fact remains that public sentiment in Norway is all agog over Spain's recent addition of 50 per cent. to the import duty on Norwegian clipfish. Defenders of Spain say that Norway brought this burden on herself when she forbade the importation of beverages containing more than 12 per cent. of alcohol, of which commodities the Norwegians had previously taken great quantities from Spain. That the situation gravely concerns Norway's fisheries is said to be apparent from the annual exports of clipfish to Spanish markets, which have been reaching an average of from twelve to fifteen million kilograms. A demand that the Norwegian Government and the Storthing abolish the prohibition regulations is made by the Christiania *Norwegian Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, which says:

"Now the Spanish market is closed. Whether Portugal and Italy follow Spain's example or not is of no particular consequence, as our fish will crowd these markets in competition with the fish of our rivals, even if a penalty duty is not imposed by these countries. We shall have so much fish that we can find no market for it, even if all the prohibition societies of Norway introduce clipfish to replace muffins and cakes at their coffee parties."

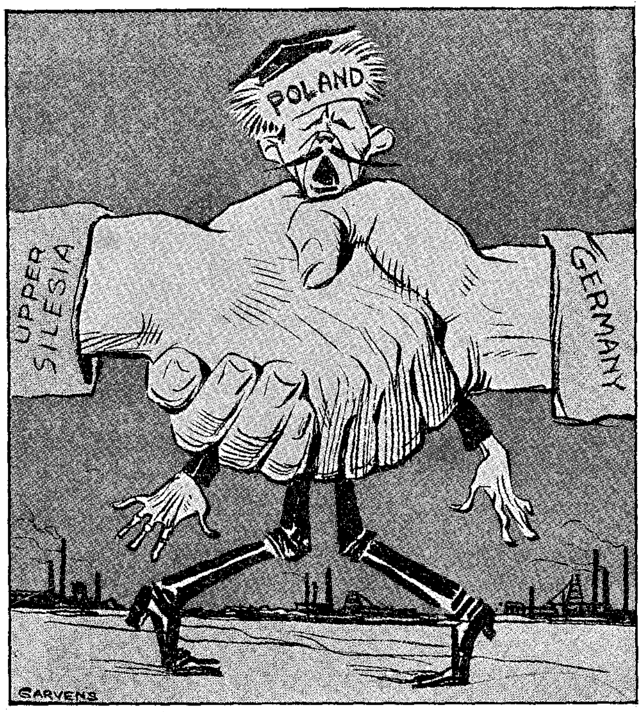
The Christiania *Aftenposten* echoes this opinion and expresses the hope that the various political parties in the Storthing will come to an agreement "in conformity with our economical interests," in consideration of which "even the prohibition party should be prepared to sacrifice some of its hobbies." This newspaper, which represents the views of the Cabinet, adds:

"It is probable that the Spanish declaration of tariff war will be followed by a maximum customs duty on the part of Norway on articles imported from Spain. . . . Reprisals are of small value in circumstances such as these; and at an earlier day we have experienced their effect. In the eighties we had a customs war with Spain with maximum duties on both sides. The war stopt with an increase of the Spanish duty on fish from Norway."

But Norway's prohibition leaders, it seems, argue that the national Government should come to the rescue of the fisheries, and grant an annual expenditure of 2,500,000 kroner by way of compensation. The conservative Christiania *Morgenbladet* rejects such a proposal as a frivolous fantasy, especially because it is made at a time when the drain on the national treasury is already much too heavy in view of the economic crisis in the world at large. What is more, this important daily dismisses the suggestion of increasing customs duties on Spanish imports as "an unhappy solution" of the problem, declaring that such action would make it almost impossible for people of lesser wages to buy such necessaries as oranges, grapes, olive-oil, and similar southern products. Despite opposition lamentations, the Norwegian prohibition organs do not consider the situation embarrassing, because, as they say, there is ample relief in the project of maximum duties on Spanish imports, and in compensatory doles to the fishermen, fish exporters, and other losers in the industry.

"UNSETTLING" UPPER SILESIA

GERMANY'S GAIN in the reported award by the Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission of the Silesian industrial district not only "settles nothing," but produces an ominously realistic semblance of civil war, according to some prophets, who feel that it has been a mistake from the first to tinker with the Silesian problem, which "should have been left in the care of the League of Nations." Oppeln dispatches relate that as soon as the Poles learned of the rumor that all Poland was to get was the Pless and Rybnik districts, they decided to "chase the Germans out of the country." Allied authorities are said to be hopeful of reestablishing order, but the fact is that the whole country is "overrun with Polish rioters," and the task "will be very difficult if not impossible, as the peasants in the newly occupied region are known to sympathize with the Poles and are much better organized than the German residents in the towns." A member of the Inter-Allied Commission estimates the number of invaders at 20,000. It seems that the Italian members of the Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission wished to give Germany the industrial district in its entirety, the French to give most of the district to Poland, while the English compromised on a division with the demarcation line east of the town of Kattowitz. Final decision, it is stated, rests with the Supreme Council, but, as one Berlin press correspondent notes, the miners believe the report of the Commission is likely to be adopted, and they resent the award of only the regions of Pless and Rybnik to Poland, where the Polish majority in the plebiscite was marked, and no portion of the doubtful area where the vote of Poles and Germans was about equal.



POLAND AND THE BROTHERLY GERMAN GRIP.

"With brothers clasping hand in hand,
German remains the German land!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Warsaw dispatches inform us that appeals to the Poles to fight for a Polish Upper Silesia were posted on the streets of that city, calling for action to prevent hundreds of thousands of Polish workers from passing into permanent "German slavery," in an industrial district "unquestionably Polish." On the other hand, the German Trade-Union Federation, say press dispatches, protests to the International Federation of Trade-Unions against the action of the Poles in "compelling workmen in the mines to strike against their will" and charges that the Poles are determined to seize Upper Silesia forcibly unless the whole region is given to Poland. The Poles are said to have concentrated a large army on the Silesian border in preparation for an attack, and a Berlin cablegram cites a declaration by German press officials that "unless the Allies call a halt on Poland, Germany will not consider herself bound by any decision concerning the region." Among the German press the Berlin *Freiheit* has the distinction of isolation in urging that those regions of Upper Silesia which gave a majority vote to Poland "should be awarded to Poland by virtue of the Peace Treaty, tho in any case the greater part of the country will remain German." By way of contrast, there is a chorus of declaration that the indivisibility of Upper Silesia, to use the words of the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau*, is "rooted in historic grounds, and particularly in the economic, technical, and social relationships which make it dependent on Germany." The *Berliner Tageblatt* is convinced that even if a small part of this coal territory should fall into the "incapable hands of the Poles," the entire economic mechanism would be paralyzed, and it recalls that at the London Conference Foreign Minister Simons plainly informed the Allied representatives that any interference with the economic rights and liberties of Germany in Upper Silesia would stand in the way of her meeting indemnity demands. The Berlin *Germania* says "our task now is to show the world that Upper Silesia is indivisible, an economic whole," and the Berlin *Vorwärts* infers from the vote that any sharing of Upper Silesia must be considered as a violation of the Peace Treaty, for this region "forms one homogeneous economic domain, and should remain such." The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* avers that "any attempt to split up Upper Silesia would engender injustice and encounter the impossible," while in the opinion of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the "fate of Upper Silesia is the fate of Europe," for it is not only Germany but all Europe that has need of the economic productiveness and efficiency of the disputed region. What is more, this paper holds that Poland has no actual need of Upper Silesia, while it is a necessity of Germany's industrial life.

In France the *République Française* wonders anxiously whether Poland, lacking Upper Silesia, will be able to "prevent the union of those two elements of hate and vengeance —Germany and Soviet Russia?" Similarly, the Paris *Rappel* remarks that without Danzig, her seaport, and without Oppeln, her economic reservoir, Poland is made up of "three fragments that have no moral cohesion," and in view of "her hatred for Russia she will find it difficult to escape German influence." Says the Paris *Victoire:*

> "With her coal possessions in the Ruhr district, and her coal, zinc, and industrial plants in Upper Silesia, Germany remains the leading industrial nation of Continental Europe and issues from the plebiscite with her industrial powers intact and her colossal capacity of before the war. The menace that threatened Germany from Upper Silesia has been averted and now Germany is in a much better position to pay."

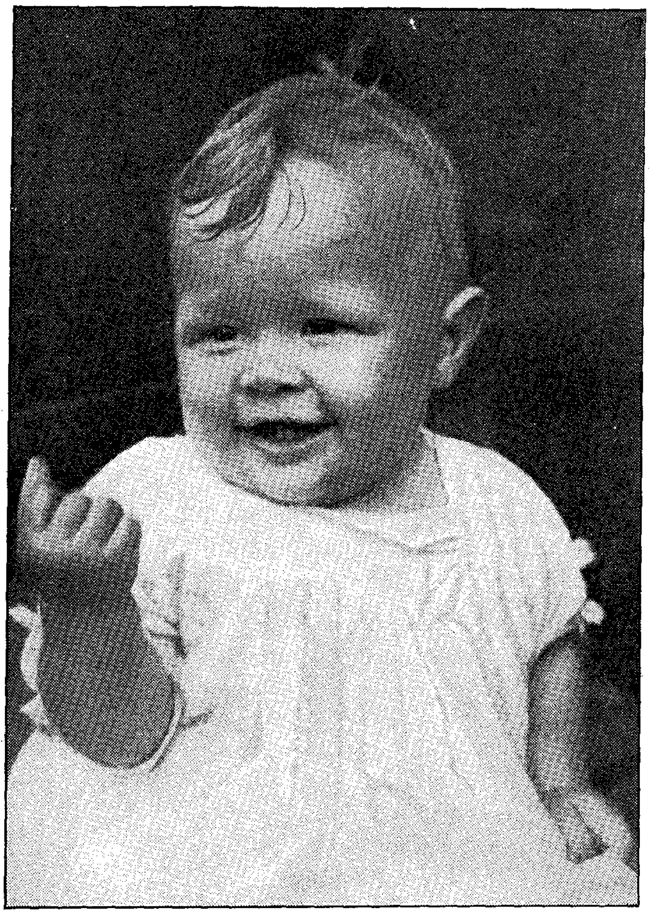
Turning to the Italian press we find a supporter of the *status-quo* argument in the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, who maintains that the question of Upper Silesia will be a puzzle as long as a solution is sought on the absolute grounds of language, race, or juridicial or historical considerations, for in this question right and wrong are "as inextricably twined as the serpent and the damned soul in Dante's Inferno." The right way is to ask whether Europe—not Germany, not Poland—can in its present impoverishment afford to disintegrate Silesia, and we read:

> "The real point at issue is not whether part or all of Upper Silesia can get along with Poland, even tho it would be better off with Germany; but that in either case there would have to be an adjustment. And this adjustment, taking place under present upset economic conditions, would be long and arduous. Meanwhile, Upper Silesia as a factor of the highest importance in the economy of Europe would cease to exist."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

REARING HUMAN THOROUGHBREDS

THE NOBLEST and most difficult of all arts is the rearing of human thoroughbreds, said Dr. Edward J. Kempf, in an address before the International Conference of Woman Physicians, cited in an article, entitled "Population an Economic Index," in *Modern Medicine* (Chicago, April). In addition to Dr. Kempf's words, several other recent publications bearing on the subject are reviewed, including the report of a recent government commission on the fall of the birth-rate in the British Isles, a discussion of the theories of Malthus as affecting the Poor Law, and a paper by Sir Arthur Newsholme on the birth-rate and infant mortality. Dr. Kempf is of the opinion, we are told, that the crux of the whole matter is contained in the inheritance, vigor, and nurture that we give our children. He goes on:



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"HELLO, PEOPLE, I'M HERE!"

Now the problem is to keep him here and keep him fit and sturdy. That's what the diet kitchen is trying to do.

"Whatever the immediate motive of commiseration, conservation, or uplift that urges welfare work and promotes agencies for the more or less scientific supervision of mothers and their young children, the organized effort to protect the infant and to insure the welfare of the mother is an admission that the natural growth of population has not been maintained. The lowered birth-rate which has undoubtedly been one of the factors leading to recent activities to secure the preservation has not been confined to one people, but has occurred in most civilized countries. Recent analysis has been made by Ballantyne of a study made in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, concerning itself with the extreme and persistent fall of the legitimate birth-rate in the United Kingdom; the recommendations include a census to be taken immediately after the war, together with the establishment of a permanent anthropometric department in the Ministry of Health.

"Voluntary restriction of the birth-rate is considered as one of the most important causes of the lowered birth-rate. This phase of the subject is discust pro and con from ethical, medical, and economic view-points, with the general conclusion that it is the plain duty of society to remove the disabilities which, without any fault of the individuals concerned, may be imposed upon worthy parenthood. State aid of some kind is argued for the endowment of motherhood or of parenthood. The influence of syphilis and alcohol as 'racial poisons' is not forgotten."

Another angle of this important subject is given by Glaister in discussing Malthus and the Poor Law. Malthus laid down the following principles regarding the growth of population:

"(1) Population has a constant tendency to increase beyond the means of subsistence; (2) population, when unchecked, has the power to double itself every twenty-five years under the most favorable circumstances; and (3) that means of subsistence increased by arithmetical ratio, while the population increased by geometrical ratio. His object was to show that: (*a*) population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence; (*b*) that population increases where these means of subsistence increase, unless prevented by powerful and obvious checks; and (*c*) that these checks and those which impress the superior power of population were resolvable into: (1) vice, (2) misery, and (3) moral restraint; further (4) that it was the duty of the statesman to discourage and diminish the former and to encourage the latter.

"On its economic bearings, Malthus said: 'Hard as it may appear in individual instances, dependent poverty ought to be held disgraceful,' and he held that society and the government which presides over it are without any direct power to remedy it. As to disease, he said: 'Diseases have been generally considered as the inevitable inflictions of Providence; but perhaps a great part of them may more justly be considered as indications that we have offended against some of the laws of nature. . . . The human constitution can not support such a state of filth and torpor; and as dirt, squalid poverty, and indolence are in the highest degree unfavorable to happiness and virtue, it seems a benevolent dispensation that such a state should, by the laws of nature, produce disease and death as a beacon to others to avoid splitting on the same rock. In the history of every epidemic it has almost invariably been observed that the lower classes of people, whose food was poor and insufficient, and who lived crowded together in small and dirty houses, were the principal victims.'

"Wholly illuminative on the side of remedial measures and constructive in its tendency is the discussion of Sir Arthur Newsholme before the Pediatric Society of Philadelphia in 1920. He considers the birth-rate in its relation to infant mortality and analyzes infant mortality as part of the general mortality of all ages. The primary objects of preventive medicine, he says, are to transfer as many deaths as possible from the earlier to the later period of life, to prevent the larger mass of non-fatal illness which, from the point of view of the community, is even more serious than early deaths, and to raise the general standard of health of the population.

"At least one-tenth of the total deaths at all ages occur in infancy. The most fertile field for preventive work is in the neonatal period. The discussion outlines what is being done by health authorities and what it is desirable to do generally in order to enable every mother to have the best care which modern medicine renders available. The care of the mother and the new-born infant should not be separated from general medical care, on the one hand, or from general public health administration on the other. Prenatal clinics should connect with postnatal clinics, provision of maternity homes and hospitals, and periodical supervision of mother and children."

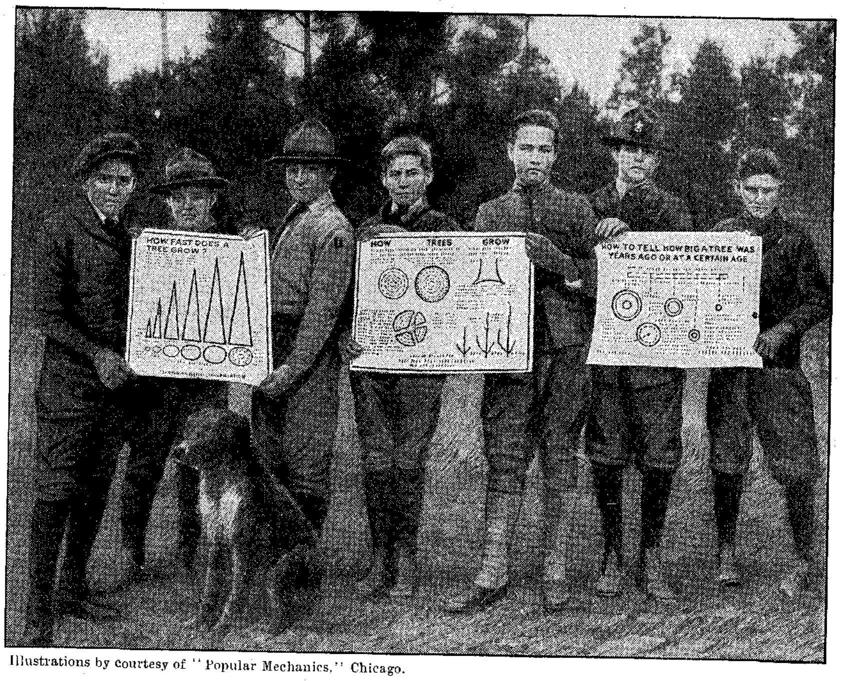
BOYS TO REFOREST LOUISIANA

THE FORESTS of Louisiana will be restored by recruiting for the purpose the boys of the State, 25,000 of whom will have been enrolled for the work by the end of the first year. It is estimated, we are told by Harry H. Dunn in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), that a schoolboy can plant and care for five acres of forest without interfering with his studies or his farm work. Twelve million acres of the State have been denuded, and of these four million are to be replanted by the forestry authorities, using the boys as intermediaries. A judicious system of prizes will stimulate competition, and the establishment of reforestation clubs furnishes machinery for enlisting the interest of the boys and supplies the necessary organization. Writes Mr. Dunn:

BOYS STUDYING AGE AND GROWTH OF YOUNG PINE-TREES,

With an eye to the prizes to be given the best foresters.

"The State of Louisiana has called upon its boyhood to replant 4,000,000 of the 12,000,000 acres which have been denuded of forests and to endeavor to counterbalance the annual cut of 250,000 to 300,000 acres now going on. At the end of January, tho the campaign was started only in December last year, approximately 5,000 boys had answered the call to join the reforestation clubs established by the State Department of Conservation, and, by the end of 1921, it is expected that the 25,000 limit set for the first year's enrolment will have been reached.


HOW FAST DOES A TREE GROW?
HOW TREES GROW
HOW TO TELL HOW BIG A TREE WAS YEARS AGO OR AT A CERTAIN AGE

Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

THESE CIRCULARS TELL THE BOYS HOW TO DO IT.

Printed lessons in forestry are being distributed to all the schoolboys.

"Prizes totaling $500, annually, are offered by a large lumbering corporation of the State, to be awarded through the Department of Conservation, which has complete charge of the campaign. So far as can be learned, this is the first State to enlist its boys as aids in the restoration of its forests.

"It is through the 'wood-lot,' the vacant corner, the bit of uncultivated deforested land on the farm, and the farm boy's familiarity with it, that the State seeks to lay the foundation for the restoration of Louisiana's forests; first the fuel supply for the farm, then timber for the fences, then lumber for the barn and corn-crib and other outbuildings, and finally a lasting interest in the restoration and conservation of the forestry resources of the State on the part of the coming generations of men. It is estimated that there are at least 60,000 boys of suitable age for this work on the farms, and that at least half of these farms have from two to twenty acres of wood-land, or land which is unused and suitable for the production of timber."

Under these conditions, Mr. Dunn says, the work has been classified in two divisions: first, the planting of vacant lands and the care of such artificial forests; and, secondly, the thinning, selection, and care of natural thickets and young forests. There were still standing in Louisiana, at the beginning of this year, approximately 4,500,000 acres of virgin timber. Forestry experts believe that this can be increased by at least 50,000 acres in 1921, and another 50,000 acres in 1922, and so on indefinitely. He continues:

"The State has placed a forester, who formerly was connected with the public schools, in charge of this reforestation plan, and has issued 5,000 copies of a bulletin describing in simple language the trees best adapted to the lands in various sections of the State; how to tell the ages of standing trees, and how to plant, care for, and protect natural or artificial forests, as well as how to dispose of the products of these forests with the best financial result. Experiments made by the department of conservation have shown that a boy can plant and care for at least five acres of forest, yet have plenty of time to attend to his school and other duties. If the average reaches three acres, the proponents of the plan will be more than satisfied.

"The prize awards will be based on the following considerations: proper spacing of trees; general thrift, vigor of growth, and freedom from injury of the trees; skill shown in scientific care, the only assistance given the boys being advice and instructions by the agents of the bureau of forestry; value and quality of material produced; judgment shown in marketing this material."

AN UNVACCINATED COUNTRY

OWING TO THE STRENGTH of the opposition to vaccination, England has long since ceased to be a well-vaccinated country, we are told by Stephen Paget, honorary secretary of the Research Defense Society, writing in *The International Journal of Public Health* (Geneva, Switzerland). Mr. Paget, even tho he looks on this situation as perilous, treats the antivaccination movement in Britain with calmness and absence of ill-feeling. It is, he says, far too strong to be affected by any sort of off-hand controversy. It is a national problem, which will only be solved by national experience. Nothing but a great epidemic of smallpox, or a long series of continuous outbreaks, now in this place, now in that, would suffice to bring back the old acceptance of general vaccination as a national safeguard. He goes on:

"There are so many ways open to antivaccination: ways of political influence and of incessant appeal to individual judgment; accumulated evidences, arguments, assertions, true or half true or false; outpourings of abuse against the doctors and of civilities toward ignorance and prejudice; and a well-planned, well-supported, and wide-spread propaganda to make all these forces tell on all the length and breadth of the country.

"Under these forces, vaccination has gone down: not out, but down. It goes up again, of course, when and where smallpox shows itself; but only then and there. It is beginning to be regarded as we regard those doors in theaters which are marked Emergency Exit. The majority of Englishmen and Englishwomen are inclined to keep it for that purpose only and to see what will happen. Up to now, in the past quarter of a century, nothing much has happened, except in Glasgow: nothing so bad, or nearly so bad, as the outbreak in Gloucester in 1895–96.

"It would be a mistake to think very gravely of the dark and ugly side of antivaccination, as if it had no other. We can afford to recognize in it the general longing for improved conditions of housing and sanitation, for a healthier national life, for more of natural immunity against infection and less of artificial immunity.

"The great majority of antivaccinationists would not say that vaccination is useless. They would give the true answer to the question, 'If you could take a school of 200 children, and vaccinate 100, and leave 100 unvaccinated, and then introduce smallpox into the school, would it not pick out the unvaccinated children?' I put this question, some time ago, to a leading antivaccinationist, and he said that God would interfere to protect the unvaccinated children. But most antivaccinationists would give the true answer.

"It may be that antivaccination would not have grown to its present strength if the medical profession in this country, forty years ago, had been more closely united in the cause of public health. Magnificent work was done by the pioneers of sanitary science, under heavy difficulties; but the rank and file of men in practise were not united by any definite feeling that each of them ought to be educating the public. Professional reticence, distrust of politics, fear of seeming to advertise self or to cheapen the honor of medicine and surgery—these hesitancies, and the conviction that the public did not want to hear about pathology and would not understand it, held them back.

"Mrs. Scharlieb, in an essay which the Research Defense Society has just published, states the whole case wisely and well. She lifts it high above the level of a mere quarrel between pro and anti; she admits all that can be admitted against vaccination; she is content to put facts fairly and squarely before Englishmen and Englishwomen, so that they may judge for themselves; not only for themselves, but for their children. That smallpox, when it has taken hold of a poor and crowded neighborhood, does indeed pick out the unvaccinated children, is certain: there is no getting away from the frontispiece of her essay, the photograph of a portion of the Gloucester cemetery, 'where 279 poor unvaccinated children, under ten years of age, lie buried, who fell victims to the epidemic of smallpox in Gloucester in 1895–96, together with only one child out of 8,000 who were vaccinated before or during the epidemic.'

"Antivaccination has so far prevailed that England has long since ceased to be a 'well-vaccinated' country. If antivaccination prevails much further, we shall be hardly more immune against smallpox than against measles or diphtheria. We have the success of 'the Leicester experiment'—abandonment of general vaccination, but thoroughly good sanitation, incessant vigilance, vaccination of contacts, etc.—this to encourage us; and we have the tragedies of Gloucester and of Dewsbury to warn us. There the matter stands. We are taking the risk of disaster, and are taking it with our eyes open: we know that smallpox has not lost its virulence; but the great majority of us have never seen a case of smallpox, and the individual risk of infection seems to many not worth considering. They believe that 'sanitation' will always be able to control the spread of the disease; and they do not realize the special danger of the mild, unrecognized case, modified by vaccination done many years ago. Mrs. Scharlieb says of London: 'Can any one wonder at the constant anxiety felt by those responsible for the health of this great city, whose population exceeds that of Canada and equals that of Sweden? The constantly increasing percentage, and the enormous number of individuals unprotected by vaccination, are converting big towns like London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, or Glasgow into centers like powder-magazines. Any day, a mild, unrecognized case of smallpox may act as a match and cause an explosion compared with which the Gloucester disaster will appear trivial.

"'In the case of London, the immediate vaccination and revaccination of the masses would not be practicable. Adequate hospital accommodation could not be secured. The number of doctors and nurses would be pitifully small. It is quite true that many years must elapse before the population will consist entirely, or even to an overwhelming degree, of unvaccinated and unprotected persons; but the percentage of unvaccinated people increases steadily, and the percentage of persons who have not been revaccinated also increases year by year. Therefore, the numbers of those who are liable to attacks of unmodified smallpox are increasing, and so also is the proportion of those who are liable to mild, modified attacks, which are difficult to recognize and are only too likely to be missed.'

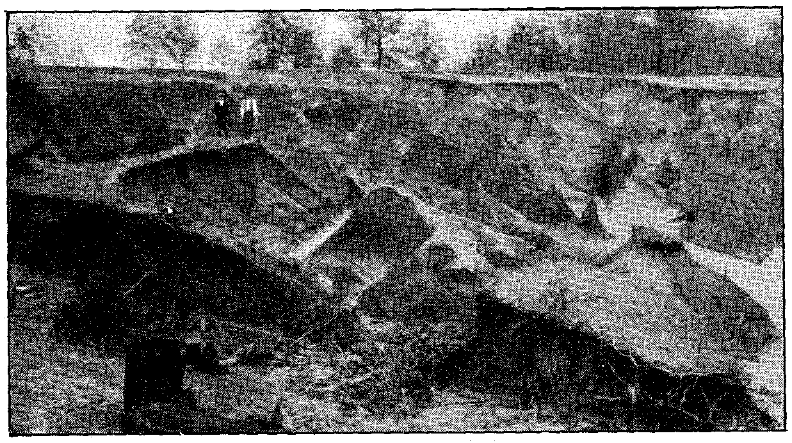
"If or when this happens to London, we shall need what we needed in the first rush of the war—a special corps of bacteriologists, well-equipped, alert, whole-time men and women, for the work of vaccination, and for that alone, each of them thoroughly trained in the use of the very best method, and keen to give instructions to everybody coming to them.

"The very best method—that is to say, the very best that we at present have. But we may hope, and guess, that the best method of all will some day be discovered: that we shall get rid of the calf and have a non-living vaccine, a hypodermic dose, exactly tested and exactly standardized. It would dispel some of those prejudices against vaccination which now are perplexing the public mind. Meanwhile, there is nothing for it but to await events."

NO MORE MOONLIGHT SCHEDULES—"Vell, we got a moon yet, aind it?" was the philosophical reply made by a St. Louis mayor, of blessed memory, to an indignant committee of citizens who objected to the extinguishment of the street lamps. In former years the schedules on which bids for lighting, in many of our cities, were invited provided that no light was to be furnished on moonlight nights; and a "moonlight night" was one on which fair Luna was supposed to shine, altho clouds and fog frequently interfered. These "moonlight schedules," we rejoice to learn, through a leading editorial in *The Electrical World* (New York), are relics of the past. Says this paper:

"Poets wax eloquent over the light of the moon, and we admit that as an example of uniform distribution of low intensity moonlight is most admirable. Nevertheless, the moon's constantly recurring changes and phases have caused it to be taken as a common type of changeableness or fickleness. 'Oh, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon!' pleaded *Juliet*, and we are moved to paraphrase her plea for those who still adhere to the so-called moonlight schedule and exclaim, 'Oh, light not by the moon, the inconstant moon!' In this day, when electric light is so cheap and its advantages are so great, it seems odd that any town should still be moonstruck. Of all public expenditures from taxes that for lighting is the only one which benefits every citizen.

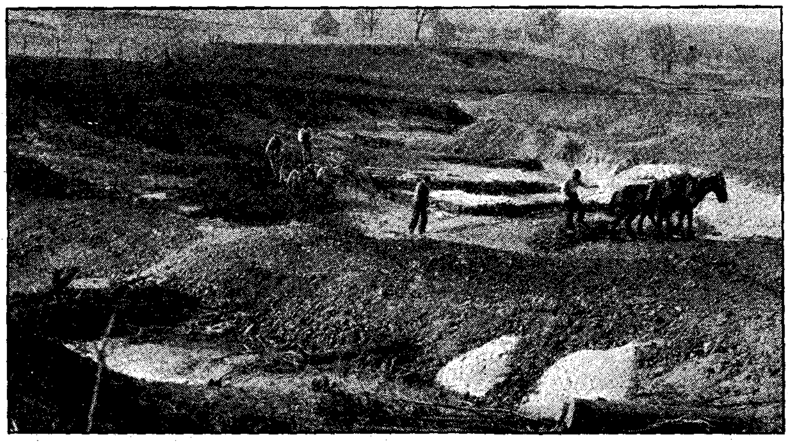
"For that reason lighting budgets should be preferential and constantly increased within reasonable limits. The slight saving effected by moonlight schedules is so greatly offset by disadvantages as to render the continuance of the practise questionable. Certainly no enterprising town wants light of that kind, and to be as dead as the moon hardly lends distinction."



WEST TENNESSEE "BAD LANDS," SEEMINGLY HOPELESS.

TO MAKE "BAD LANDS" GOOD LAND

THAT THE WORTHLESS gullied lands of Tennessee and Mississippi can be reclaimed by planting them with black locust-trees has been demonstrated by experiments carried on during the past few years by the former State. These lands were once fertile farms, but they gully so rapidly that vast areas are now as useless as the "bad lands" of Nebraska and Dakota. The locust-trees not only check the erosion, which would otherwise spread to lands still available for cultivation, but they furnish a rapid-growing, profitable crop in themselves, beginning to produce revenue in five years or so after planting. The wood is just the thing for railway-ties and fence-posts, and is in demand for these uses. E. E. Miller, who gives this information in *American Forestry* (Washington), seems to think that the value of this demonstration has not yet been fully appreciated by the farmers; but when it does penetrate, we shall have fewer gullies in this region and more locust groves. Writes Mr. Miller:



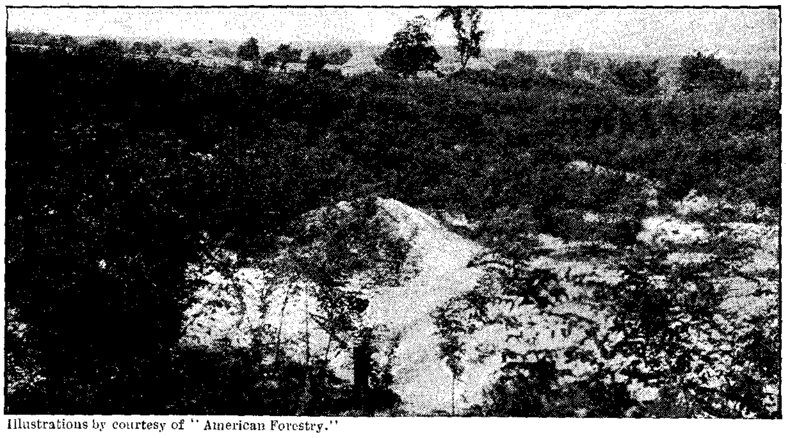
PLOWING IN THE LANDS AND SETTING TREES, IN 1917.

"In what is known as the upland districts of west Tennessee and northern Mississippi, there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land that has once been in cultivation but is now so gullied that it is thrown out. The soil of this upland region is supposedly a clay soil, but it contains so large an admixture of sand that it is easily carried away by the heavy rains common to this region. Gullies will start on even a slight slope, and when they start, unless something is done to check them, they soon grow to an enormous size. There are thousands of them—great red gulches, some into which big buildings could be dropt out of sight. Of course, the fields that are cut up by such gullies can be tended, if at all, only in little patches. Usually they are given up to be destroyed or reclaimed by the agencies of nature, and oftenest the agencies of destruction prevail. The problem of preventing erosion and reclaiming the eroded lands in this section is a serious one. The fate of whole farming communities is involved in its solution. Some few years ago the State of Tennessee began experimenting on these gullied lands by planting black locusts. The work has been carried on long enough to make certain that the planting of locusts will reclaim even the worst wasted areas and bring them in a few years to a stage of profitable production.

"The State has been furnishing the seedlings to plant demonstration areas in black locusts. The State forester has been giving the work of planting and the later care of the planted areas his personal attention. Several dozen such demonstration areas are now scattered over west Tennessee, and the demonstration has been so convincing that farmers are beginning to take up the work for themselves. It is not too much to say that the planting of locusts offers the one practical possibility for the reclamation of tens of thousands of acres now valueless.

"The growth of the locusts in these gullied lands is remarkable. I have seen trees that would make one fence-post in their fourth summer from planting. Other sprouts I have seen have reached a height of ten or twelve feet the first year. Like everything else, however, the locust requires some attention to make it a success. Where the young trees have been set out without any preparation or without the building of dams to hold back the soil, growth has been slow. In some cases, sprouts two or three years old, planted on slopes that still continue to wash, are not much larger then when set out. This work of reclamation would be well worth while if it did nothing but stop the gullies and so help check the erosion of lands still in cultivation. It does much more than this. It puts on these waste-lands a crop that will begin within five or six years of planting to return a revenue that will, if properly handled, keep on indefinitely. Timber for fence-posts is scarce in this region. The railroads ship in cross-ties by the thousands. On many farms the supply of timber to meet the constant repairs any farm requires is becoming a problem. Black locust groves will, in large measure, solve all these problems. In five or six years from planting, the farmer who has one of these locust groves can begin cutting fence-posts. In fifteen years — possibly earlier in some cases—some of the trees will be large enough for cross-ties. With proper thinning, the growth of the remaining trees would be kept up to a high point. The locust has the ability to reproduce itself and keep a constant supply of young trees on the land if only a little attention is given to the cutting.

"From being worth nothing at all, these lands may be made to be worth $200 or $300 an acre in a very few years. It is hard to find a more dependable and a more rapid method of increasing the value of waste-lands."



Illustrations by courtesy of "American Forestry."

SPLENDID RESULTS: THE SAME AREA IN 1920.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MENACE OF GERMAN FILMS

"DU BARRY" AND "ANNE BOLEYN" would mean little to an American movie fan; but "Passion," "Deception"—there you catch them. The American spectator, Mr. Griffith is reported to have said, has "the mind of a child nine years old." But do children speak in abstract terms while ignorant of historical facts? Whatever the reason for the change, the two films reaching America with the "made in Germany" mark not so openly displayed as before the war, come before us with titles that pique our supposed flair in screen drama. The Du Barry story is reported already to have lighted its way through this country to the tune of $2,000,000 profits. Anne Boleyn's lures and woes are doing their work. The murmurs of "propaganda" have accompanied both these screen dramas, with the information that one is yet to come, making choice of an equally shady page of Italian history. Thus Germany holds the mirror up to her old enemies. Not so much notice is taken of this charge as of another that is seeking expression in the halls of Congress. Protection to American film industry is sought on behalf of more than 60,000 workers in this field whose livelihood is said to be threatened by the 300 German pictures on the American market. A producing manager, Mr. Roland C. Edwards, gives the New York *Tribune* this aspect of the situation:

ANNE BOLEYN AND HENRY VIII.

Whose tempestuous lives are revealed in the movie called "Deception," which, made in the more economical German studios, is agitating our high-priced screen people.

"There are at this time 300 German pictures on the American market, and when you figure that each one of these negatives may produce many hundreds of positives for projection, an appreciation of the displacement of this American industry, with great consequent loss to American prestige, will be comprehended.

"Germany has shown the only way to meet this destructive competition. Her motion-picture industry has enjoyed the protection of a limited foreign importation for two years. Only 600,000 feet of film from all other countries has been admitted. This is equal to only 15 per cent. of German production.

"The motion-picture industry is the fifth largest in the world. Since the industry is being fostered in Germany by the Government and cost of producing is comparatively much smaller in Germany than here, producers can not compete with it.

"Two widely advertised pictures have been shown here recently. They were made in Germany and cut and titled here for American consumption. One of them cost $7,000. It would have cost $550,000 to produce it here. The other cost $20,000 and would have cost $650,000 to produce here. South-American cinema trade is already German."

Mr. Brady, president of the National Association of the Motion-Picture Industry, however, denies that the industry here needs protection, but urges a reprisal tariff against Germany, inasmuch as an embargo exists there against our films. As quoted in the New York *Times*, he says:

"The American film industry, because of the war and the extent to which it has retarded film-production in other countries, has entrenched itself so solidly that it now supplies 90 per cent. of the motion-pictures exhibited throughout the world. I have been declaring for years that the end of the war would bring with it increased competition from abroad, and the American manufacturers must meet this competition by the quality of their output."

Most of the editorial comment on the question admits the fact that the American film falls below the foreign one in quality, *The Times* reading the industry here a rather rough lesson:

"Mr. William A. Brady's statement on the proposal to put a heavy tariff on moving pictures imported from Germany is sensible. At present, he says, German restrictions keep out the great majority of films made in America; and until Germany gives a fair chance to American films America might retaliate. Further than that, apparently, he would not go. This is a good deal more reasonable than the position of the Actors' Equity Association and of some motion-picture producers. It is true that German production cost at present is far lower than in this country. It is also true that the German feature films lately shown here are better than anything that ever came out of Los Angeles.

"The motion-picture industry has boasted so much of its size, and of its genius in increasing the cost of production without any particular reason except the desire to surpass all competitors, that, as Mr. Brady says, it can hardly ask for protection as an infant in danger of strangulation by foreign competition. The demand for the protection of American films is really a demand for the protection of bathos and stupidity. The real German menace in the moving-picture field is the menace of superior intelligence. And the men who make the German historical spectacles never seem to have caught the Los Angeles idea that art is chiefly a matter of quantity.

"The motion-picture will almost certainly suffer, both as an industry and as an art, from the operations of State censorship. American producers can not afford to lie down and go to sleep in the serene conviction that they are beyond all need of artistic improvement, merely because a State commission takes over the responsibility for their moral improvement. The most hopeful sign in the motion-picture world at present is the tendency of one of the chief producers of comedy to turn the grandiose and turgid themes of his more serious competitors into burlesque. An audience which laughs this week at something which last week it took seriously can never take the ordinary motion-picture philosophy and morality quite so seriously in the future. Quite as valuable as the castigation of burlesque is the incentive of really brilliant competition. There is a good deal of talent in the American motion-picture industry, even tho the supply of genius is somewhat less enormous than motion-picture men believe. If the art is subjected to the censorship of ridicule and competition, it may lose some of the characteristics which occasionally make sensible observers despair of its future."

The New York *Globe* feels that the tariff on films can mean little else than an effort "to keep Los Angeles unintelligent and inartistic," adding:

"The motion-picture activity may not be an art, but it has the possibility of becoming one. The Germans have worked toward the artistic, and the movie trades propose to prevent them from bringing a class of films here which might stimulate our producers to do better work. They insist on treating the movies like lumber or automobiles. 'Art,' they practically say, 'has nothing to do with this matter. The matter at hand is the protection of an industry.' It is good to be frank. Only in the case of the movies the question is not exactly that of protecting an industry. Publishing is an industry, but we do not see printers and publishers walking about exclaiming: 'We must have protection against Mr. Wells and Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Bennett. They do better novels than our American authors and throw us out of work.' No, the American publisher knows that the American reader would say: 'What the devil do I care if the best novels happen to be written by Englishmen? Why don't you dig up some good American novelists?' It is even possible that better American novels are being produced because English novels are here to compete with them. The same will be true of American and foreign films, whether they are German or Luxemburgian or Sardinian. The proposed tariff on films is a tariff on intelligence."

The New York *Evening Post* is as little in sympathy with the charge of diabolical propaganda which lurks Hunnishly in such German films as "Passion" and "Deception." Paraphrasing the objections:

"These stories of Madame Du Barry and Henry VIII. were designed 'to present in a bad light' the nations which fought against Germany in the late war. The former is 'a most subtle attack on France,' the latter 'is fundamentally anti-British.' What is worse, the Du Barry film shows scenes of the French Revolution, 'one of the most serious uprisings against law and order that ever was enacted.'

"Obviously, only the most sinister motive can explain this attempt to remind us of the existence of that forgotten and obscure event in French history. But for these wretched Germans we should have forgotten that France was ever so immoral as to overthrow the monarchy and that Henry VIII. was not a model king.

"The holy calm which pervaded Mr. Chadband is nothing beside the righteous altruism of those who would protect the patrons of California bathing beauties from the immoral facts of history. What a pity the German propagandists did not think of such an argument when America remembered her historic ties with France, so intimately connected with our own 'most serious uprising against law and order!' If the French Revolution and the foundation of the Church of England are too improper for our tender virtue to dwell upon them, a great deal more than German movies will have to be placed beyond the reach of the American public.

"Yet we fancy there will be few to share the fears of our motion-picture moralists. Most of us are reconciled to the facts which have shocked these critics of 'Passion' and 'Deception.' We do not believe that the history of France and England will be altered by ignoring it, nor that we shall respect them any the less for being reminded of what they have done in the past. Neither Anne Boleyn nor Madame Du Barry represents the final and unique achievement of the reign with which she was associated."

HOLDING MUSIC ABOVE THE CROWD

PEOPLE MUST BE BROUGHT TO MUSIC and not music to the people. As art it is too sacrosanct to yield its high standards for the sake of cultivating familiarity. In a newspaper that has taken a pride in its efforts to furnish music of high character to people free of cost, Mr. Josef Hofmann says, "I raise the warning to you who are waging the highly laudable movement to bring the people to art. Do not despoil. Do not lower. Do not weaken and dilute. . . . Do not let history repeat itself, that the larger audiences become mobs and marauders." The summer days bring more and more of these efforts at popular concerts, and the great pianist's words in the New York *Globe* are worth considering. He says:

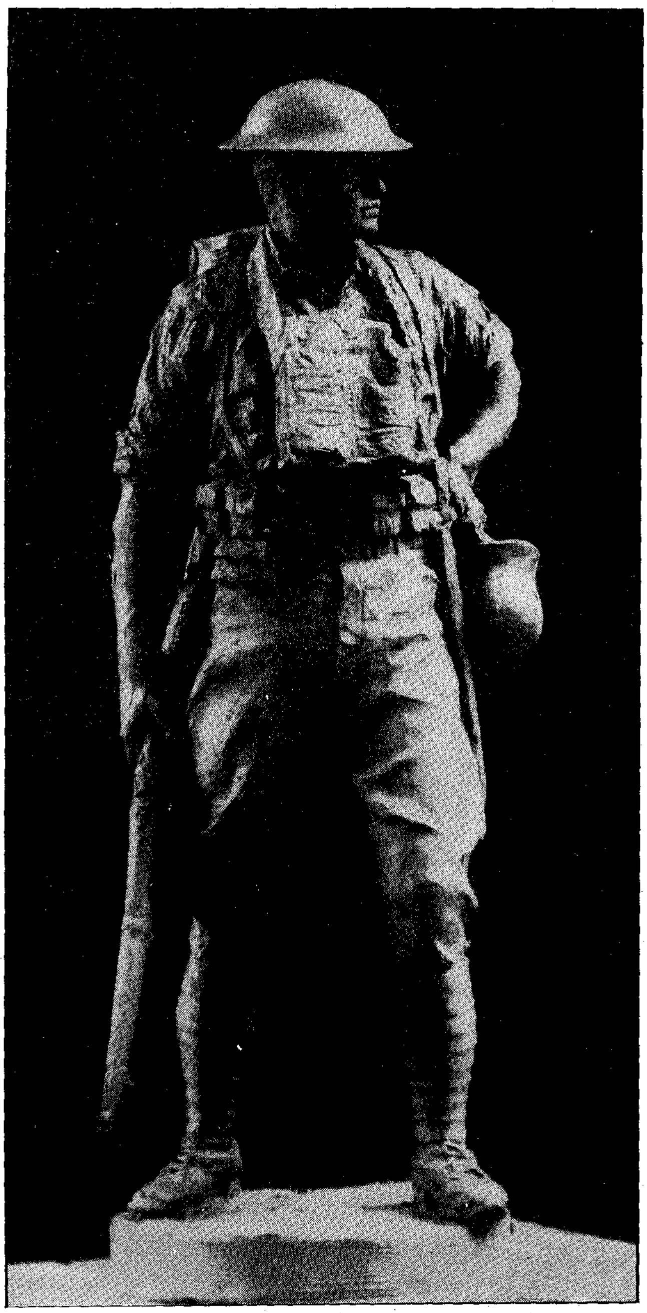
"I applaud the effort to spread musical knowledge. What is not understood of art naturally and through traditional and family heredity may be stimulated artificially and by propagandistic methods. That is good. The more people we have to understand fine music, the better it will be for the people. But pause a moment. In the effort to arouse the people to art, is art to be made to suffer? Then I shout 'Stop.' I will not see art desecrated, despoiled, weakened, cast in the mire, and robbed of its garments of regal dignity.

"I am an artist who falls in abasement before his monarch, his art. For me, the most serious works of the master creators are the crowning achievement of life itself, the excuse almost for all else that has been the function of existence. If the world grows ugly and life loses her bloom, if all winds are ill winds and the sunshine seems sickly and pale, if we turn our eye dubiously about us—we can always turn to the beauty of great souls which has been given to humanity, or rather to that select portion of humanity which has the ability to understand, to comprehend, to appreciate. Art is what it is irrespective of hearers, seers, feelers. It is all in all in its majesty, tho there be not any one to applaud. Art is the expression of a master mind and heart which can not be moved by crowds, by rewards, by praise, by recognition. I would play my music tho all America should shrink from the concert hall to the places of cheaper amusement, and I should die in ecstasies, knowing, feeling, understanding, touching the hem of the mighty.

"I am the most arbitrary of creatures where art is concerned. I can not make concessions to spread fine music. That is to say, I would never play a composition which I considered beneath the level of art, tho I have often, to my dismay, been forced to play programs not of the ultra-high standards I would have desired. That is to say, that while I should have preferred to do a Bach-Brahms-Beethoven program, I have often added some more demanded composition of the masters to fill out the ensemble preferred by my public. But never, never have I placed a composition on my program which did not belong on the high-standard recital platform."

With the artificial stimulation of art understanding, a thing to be dreaded, he points out, is that art may stoop to conquer. And he goes on to enforce this by saying, in effect, *mea culpa:*

"If the coming of the people to art could be accomplished without a sacrifice of the art standards, well and good. But there is always the terrific danger of making concessions which are disastrous, not to the people, but to art. Thus, let me give you a little instance out of my own experience. I played some years ago with Gerardy, the cellist, and Kreisler, the violinist. We were doing a certain work, and we decided that it would be best to vary the tempo and the intonations in one movement for different sections of the country. In staid Boston we would keep to the traditional, dignified, majestic attitude; in New York we would quicken and popularize the mood; and out West we would become quite jovial and free. Now, in none of the three variations did we go beyond a highly musical and classical style. But we felt that New York and the West would not like the stilted, ancient style of the original form which Boston could digest. Analyze this situation. What was happening? We were making concessions to the audience. We were changing (tho artistically and in a dignified way) the traditions of our art. Bad! Were we other than Kreisler, Gerardy, and Hofmann would we have known where to stop!



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THE DOUGHBOY OF THE WEST,

Designed by Avard Fairbanks, which will be found in ten counties of Idaho signalizing the deeds of her soldiers in the war.

Where is the dividing line? I would answer it at once and say there is no dividing line other than the best and the highest.

"The tendency among those who face an audience is to please the public. The attitude of art is to please itself. The average artist—who knows that in an audience of two thousand there are two hundred who understand the very highest, a thousand who are in between, and eight hundred who are quite impossible—will forget the two hundred and play up the eighteen hundred. Isn't it logical? Art in its true state plays its best in a dignity which will not permit it to consider anything! It has been said that art is like a mountain which is beautiful, tho one or ten million look upon it. But what about the mountain when tourists begin to despoil it?"

SIGNALIZING THE SOLDIER OF THE WEST

THE CIVIL-WAR SOLDIER STANDS IN BRONZE in many of our smaller towns and cities. His younger brother will figure the struggles of the late war for many more. Idaho, for example, has held to this realistic form of memorial, letting go the symbolical. Ten counties of that State have definitely decided to use the figure of "The Doughboy" designed by Avard Fairbanks; but variety will be achieved by placing him in a different setting according to the decorative possibilities of each town. This is a Western complement to the New Rochelle memorial shown in our issue of April 23. The story of that memorial; however, which we ran upon in *The Chesterfieldian* (New Rochelle) is claimed for prior publication by the New Rochelle *Daily News*. Since uniformity is an ideal desirable to citizens of Idaho, the legislature of 1919 made an appropriation to be used in assisting each county in the erection of its war memorial. "The appropriation," says the *Idaho Statesman* (Boise), "was sufficient to pay for a suitable design, a State symbol, which is to be alike in every county, and for a gift of $1,000 to each county whose commissioners appropriated a like sum, to help pay for the memorial." *The Statesman* continues:

"It is a patriotic service for each county to help realize Idaho's unique and excellent program for the commemoration of the achievements of its boys in the world-war. And each county must do its part to make the program complete. To date, not half the counties have actually determined upon placing the memorial. There remains less than two months for those that have not definitely decided to accept the statue to do so, before the appropriation lapses, as it will automatically at the opening of the 1921 session of the legislature.

"The art commission appointed by Governor Davis to select a design obtained the services of Avard Fairbanks for the work, for two reasons. First, on account of his unusual talent, and, secondly, because Idaho claims him as a native son. At the age of thirteen he obtained a scholarship in the Art Students' League of New York and the following year won another scholarship. At fourteen he exhibited in the National Academy of Design in New York, being the youngest sculptor who had ever exhibited in that institution. Three years later he was accepted without examination to study in the École Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris, and from that time on he has won many honors.

"The committee, believing that a utilitarian memorial does not address itself so directly to the emotions as does the purely votive memorial, asked Fairbanks to design a statue which should carry a personal message of the deeds nobly done and express the embodiment of the desire to commemorate the ideals which inspired the heroic deed.

"This he has done in his statue of 'The Doughboy,' a figure which stands as a type for all who took part in the great struggle. This Yankee from Idaho stands with jaw set, gun ready for action. With head turned to study a new situation, he comes forth from an old one on the battle-front in which he is victorious, as is shown by the defensive headgear of the foe he carries."

"The face is a true Western type," says a member of the commission, Mrs. J. G. Green, "not a composite as a few mistakenly suppose. The memorial is typical of the men who placed the ideal of freedom above that of life." A sign of the advance made over our Civil-War period is seen in the disposition of these figures:

"Mr. Fairbanks has designed a number of different settings for the memorial. Several of his most charming designs place the statue beside a fountain. In one it is a part of a marble seat, a resting-place for the weary who wish a bit of ideal inspiration on their way. In one design it is an entrance to a park, a memorial gateway. The topography of different counties has suggested different settings, so while every county will have the same memorial, each setting will be different.

"The statue will be larger than life-size and cast in bronze. It is estimated that the cost will be in the neighborhood of $3,000, thus leaving about $1,000 to be obtained by private subscriptions in each county, with an added amount for the setting, the cost of which depends upon the class of design accepted.

"Idaho has not forgotten its men and boys who threw down their tools of work and business to answer their country's call. Idaho's soldiers carved their own memorial by their deeds of valor 'In Flanders' Fields.'

"The statue memorial, however, which will be constructed in at least a portion of the counties of the State, will keep the fact before the people that Tom and Bill and Harry, who are now struggling along in the same way as the rest, once were factors in 'stemming the onrushing tide of militarism.'"

THE POET LAUREATE OF NEBRASKA

WHY THE EAST should suspect the West of "subtle Sinn-Fein propaganda" in creating a poet laureate is perhaps a case of supersubtlety. The Nebraska legislature has laid the laurel wreath on the brow of one of its poets, John G. Neihardt, and awarded him the title. Nothing is said in the resolution passed by the legislature about duties or perquisites, such as pertain to the office in England. The butt of malmsey would be impossible in our present state of mind about spirituous liquors; and we have heard of no such Nebraskan as Mr. Bottomley who would cause a legislative inquiry into the question of Mr. Neihardt's properly earning his salary. But the New York *Evening Mail*, besides suspecting Sinn Fein, is convinced that the Laureateship "is one of those English idiosyncrasies that we could do well without." While this paper fumes, *The Nebraska State Journal* (Lincoln) prides itself on "the first official recognition of an American poet by a lawmaking body." The resolution declaring John G. Neihardt poet laureate of Nebraska was "joint and concurrent," passed by both houses and signed by the Governor. *The State Journal* proceeds:

"This official action on the part of a great Western State was taken by way of recognizing the significance of the American epic cycle upon which Neihardt has been working steadily for seven years, and which William Stanley Braithwaite has characterized as 'one of the profoundly notable and one of the few original things in the development of American poetry.' The text of the resolution is as follows:

"'*Whereas*, There is the closest connection between the growth of civilization and the development of literature; and

"'*Whereas*, Wise commonwealths in all ages have recognized this relation by lifting the poet to the same plane as the statesman and military chieftain; and

"'*Whereas*, John G. Neihardt, a citizen of Nebraska, has written a national epic wherein he has developed the mood of courage with which our pioneers explored and subdued our plains and thus has inspired in Americans that love of the land and its heroes whereby great national traditions are built and perpetuated; and

LET ME LIVE OUT MY YEARS.

[Reprinted from *The Quest* (Macmillan)]

Let me live out my years in heat of blood!
Let me die drunken with the dreamer's wine!
Let me not see this soul-house built of mud
Go toppling to the dusk—a vacant shrine.

Let me go quickly, like a candle-light
Snuffed out just at the heyday of its glow.
Give me high noon—and let it then be night!
Thus would I go.

And grant that when I face the grisly Thing,
My song may trumpet down the gray Perhaps,
Let me be as a tune-swept fiddle-string
That feels the Master Melody—and snaps!

JOHN G. NEIHARDT.

"'*Whereas*, Our people wish to exalt such gifts of the human spirit; therefore, be it

"'*Resolved and enacted*, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that John G. Neihardt be, and hereby is, declared poet laureate of Nebraska.'

"As the reading public is aware, two poems of the epic cycle have been published, 'The Song of Hugh Glass' and 'The Song of Three Friends,' the latter having won the Poetry Society prize for the best volume of verse published by an American during the year 1919. A school edition of 'The Song of Hugh Glass,' with annotations by Dr. Julius T. House, was published a little over a year ago and is being studied as a classic in many of the schools of the country, the fourth printing being just off the press. Neihardt is now engaged upon the third piece of the cycle, to be called 'The Song of the Indian Wars.'

"A striking indication of the growing interest in this poet's work is to be found in the fact that Neihardt clubs are springing up in the West, perhaps the largest having its headquarters at the State Normal School of Wayne, Neb. This club, tho only a few months old, already has a large active and honorary membership, drawn from all parts of the country, of which more than a hundred are men and women who have won distinction in literature."

The Evening Mail, however, admitting our debt to England, injects a fly in this golden Nebraskan ointment:

CROWNED BY NEBRASKA.

John G. Neihardt, the first American poet to be officially recognized by a lawmaking body.

"We have many excellent institutions for which to thank England, but there must be some kind of subtle Sinn-Fein propaganda in the movement that has culminated in Nebraska's appointing the first poet laureate in this country. That institution is one of those English idiosyncrasies that we could well do without. It is pleasant to record that any State should honor so good a poet as John G. Neihardt, but the character of the honor suggests sympathy rather than congratulation.

"While England had unofficial laureates she did pretty well. Chaucer deserved a pension and a pitcher of wine daily from the king, but he had no letters patent. Dryden was the first to receive these, a poet undoubtedly, but one whose prose was far better than his verse. After him—except for a few rare instances—the deluge of mediocrity!

"Who except the professional litterateur knows any thing of Tate, Rowe, Eusden, Whitehead, Warton, or Pye? Yet all these were some time or other poets laureate, to the discomfiture of the real poets of their period. Wordsworth and Tennyson did honor to the position—and Tennyson demanded his wine imperiously—but who now reads Alfred Austin, the political writer whose pedestrian verse was the laughing-stock of two continents a decade ago. Robert Bridges, the present incumbent, has written many lovely things, but his chief distinction as poet laureate is to refuse to keep his muse on tap for all those court occasions when it is supposed to bubble over with obsequious murmurings.

"There was no necessity for officially honoring Mr. Neihardt or any other of our younger poets. They are nearly all such very effective publicity men and women that publishers fight for the chance of getting them on their lists."

Mr. Edgett, of the Boston *Transcript*, refers to the matter as tho a new terror had been put into the hands of lawmakers. "And who, may we ask," says he, "is fit to fill the exalted position of poet laureate of Massachusetts? Should it be Amy Lowell or Nixon Waterman?" Our northern neighbor, we learn in a recent Toronto dispatch to the New York *World*, is considering adding a laureate to herself:

"Bliss Carman, the poet, after several decades in New York, has been revisiting the home of his youth, reading his poems to capacity audiences, and he may remain permanently. Many think he is Canada's most distinguished poet. His work, of which for many years he published a volume a year, has remained distinctly Canadian, with Canadian atmosphere and outlook, despite his foreign residence. There is an agitation to create a new post of Canadian poet laureate and to make Carman the first incumbent of it."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE NATION-WIDE BATTLE OVER MOVIE PURIFICATION

THERE IS NO LONGER ANY DISPUTE as to whether purification is needed. "Evil has come into the movies, to the degradation of a most interesting, useful, instructive, and entertaining art," as one editor puts it. Since the leaders in the motion-picture industry frankly admit this, all the magazine and newspaper discussion as to whether there is a "movie menace" shifts to a hot debate in the press and among our legislators over how the reform is to come. In three-fourths of the State capitals of the country reform leaders have been fighting zealously for the enactment of State censorship of pictures and the motion-picture industry has been making the fight of its life to keep censorship laws off the books. From Boston to Los Angeles the newspapers have been taking sides in this contest, with a majority of them apparently lined up against censorship. Too many pictures appear on the screen that are bad or at least unsuitable for the eyes of children, but a State censorship, its opponents tell us, would be "quite ineffective," "un-American," "undemocratic," a step in the direction of rigid "blue laws," "fatal to the artistic development" of motion-pictures, and now "unnecessary" in view of the pledge of the producers that they will purify the screen themselves. The advocates of censorship, insist, on the other hand, that with all due respect to the present intentions of the moving-picture people, previous pledges of reform have accomplished little, and it is absolutely necessary that some one shall have legal authority to eliminate harmful features before films are exhibited to the public. "Censorship is odious in a republic," admitted *Harvey's Weekly* in one of its last issues; "but odious also are the things which it is intended to suppress." The case for censorship is stated briefly and clearly by Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of *The National Municipal Review*, in a bulletin issued by the Society for the Prevention of Crime:

> "Censorship of moving pictures is based on the broad fundamental duty of the community to protect the moral well-being of every one within its jurisdiction. The motion-picture has a breadth, directness, and effectiveness of human appeal that puts it in a class by itself. Its power for good and for evil is greater than the printed page—hence the necessity for a control over it more rigorous than is needed in the case of the book.
>
> "To subject the general community (and every man and his family go to the movies) to the suggestiveness and indelicacies of the average motion-picture is equivalent to subjecting them to the infection of a plague. . . . We have a State Board of Health to protect our communities from physical pestilence. Let us have State boards of moving-picture censors to protect us from the moral pestilence which lurks in the attractive, seductive motion-pictures."

During the course of the hearings which preceded the passage of the Lusk-Clayton motion-picture regulation law by the New York State legislature, Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, formerly New York City Deputy Police Commissioner, told the legislators:

> "I know from my own experience that the greater part of juvenile delinquency is due to the evil influence of motion-pictures. I could cite you case after case of boys and girls gone wrong because of films. It makes my blood boil. . . . These men are not fighting for their art as they tell you; they are fighting because the market is flooded with filth and they would lose money if they could not show it on the screens."

Governor Miller, of New York, says he does "not like the idea of movie censorship, but the thing has gone too far. The sex interest is being made more and more paramount by producers until it is a menace to the youth." The producers, remarks the Buffalo *Evening News*, "promise a voluntary censorship. This will not do. If we could trust their consciences and above all their good taste, the question would not be alive to-day. In fact, it never would have been born." The New York *Daily News* tells why it disagrees "with the producers that there should be absolutely no regulation of their films":

> "We do not know that the morals of the movies are any worse than the morals of the stage. But mischievous movies do more harm, for they reach more people, and especially more children who are impressionable and imitative. . . . . .
>
> "As to the promise of the producers that if they are let alone they will purify the films, we can only say that they have been let alone and they haven't done it.
>
> "We wouldn't set any censorship over them by blue-law advocates or male Sunday-school superintendents; but we do believe that an intelligent regulation will help. And we are absolutely certain that something ought to be done, and in a hurry."

To the suggestion that parents can simply refrain from taking their children to unsuitable photoplays, an indignant parent replies in a letter to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, that the trouble is with boys and girls of high-school age beyond the years when they are "taken" to the theater. "It is for them that movie censorship should be enforced, and rigidly enforced. They are just at an age when their minds are as quick to receive impressions as the photo-man's camera." Canon William Sheafe Chase, a strong supporter of the New York State censorship bill, declares that an effective inspection law will set the producers in general "free from the control of the few degenerate producers" and enable them "to furnish clean movies to the public" with "big profits to themselves"; that instead of retarding the development of motion-picture art "it will free it from the tyrannical control and influence of degrading, ignorant, greedy degenerates"; that it is no more un-American to have a small group of censors choose what picture the public shall see than it is to have a small group of producers do the choosing. Canon Chase quotes George Kline, a Chicago moving-picture man, as saying that he does not think New York "has enough censorship."

But the motion-picture industry as a whole is solidly lined up in an active, nation-wide fight against censorship. In an article in *The Pictorial Review*, Jesse L. Lasky, vice-president of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, says that in the first place, while there are pictures not quite suitable "for childish minds" it would be much easier "for the parents to supervise the children than for the motion-picture industry to bring its standards to the level of the mind of a child." Mr. Lasky finds motion-picture censorship bad for many reasons. For one thing, "it does not work! Boards of censorship don't function as they are intended to. They only furnish evidence of the impossibility of attempting to control the right of free speech and accomplish nothing but the giving of jobs to friends and politicians and jokes to newspaper paragraphers." Mr. Lasky cites a number of instances of absurd and stupid censorship performances in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Chicago. Perhaps, he says, "those inconsistencies and stupidities could be forgiven if these censors had in any way improved the tone of the motion-pictures they censored. But they have not. The great improvement in motion-pictures in the last five years has been brought about, not by irresponsible censors, but primarily by responsible producers who have had the support of the public in the production of fine photoplays." Mr. Lasky insists that censorship laws are not needed. "The way to get better pictures and cleaner pictures is to tell your manager what you think of his shows. If the public refuses to patronize bad shows they will be taken off."

The National Association of the Motion-Picture Industry has been gathering reports on juvenile delinquency from a number of cities which are said to "indicate that the number of juvenile offenders is on the wane and that the persons who seek to show that motion-pictures are an unhealthy influence for youthful morals are merely indulging in a lot of loose talk."

The motion-picture press joins heartily in the fight against censorship. *The Exhibitors Herald* (Chicago) is convinced that "the public does not want censorship," which is being forced through legislatures by the influence "of a little group of professional agitators." *The Exhibitor's Trade Review* (New York) and *The Motion Picture News* call upon exhibitors to influence public opinion through the screen and in every possible way for "the overthrow of censorship." In a magazine article, the advertising manager of a motion-picture distributer quotes anticensorship editorials in daily newspapers in seventeen States to show that public opinion is not really behind the movement. The National Association of the Motion-Picture Industry reprints similar editorial matter from thirty New York State papers. The New York *Evening Mail* speaks for several papers when it insists that "the man who exhibits an immoral picture can be haled before the judge and punished." What, it asks, "would censorship accomplish that can not be accomplished now?"

The establishment of a motion-picture censorship, declares the New York *Morning Telegraph*, impeaches the good faith of the producers who "have pledged themselves to cooperate with the authorities in driving out undesirables." Reform leaders were asked to cease their censorship propaganda until this program could be put into effect, and the Governor and the legislature of New York were requested to delay regulative legislation for a year. The National Association of the Moving-Picture Industry, whose members control about 90 per cent. of the motion-picture production of the United States, has promised to eliminate photoplays which—

> Emphasize vice or the sex appeal or illicit love; exhibit nudity, excessive demonstrations of passion and vulgar postures; unduly concern themselves with the underworld and crime, bloodshed and violence, drunkenness, gambling, and unnatural practises; emphasize the methods used in committing crime; bring into ridicule the law, the authorities, and religious beliefs and leaders; contain salacious titles or are advertised salaciously.

A 10,000-ACRE GIFT TO MISSIONS

THE "MOTHERLAND OF RELIGION" looks to Christian missionary enterprise to aid her in material, as well as moral, development, and it is with the certainty that his people will be greatly prospered in both directions, that the Maharaja of Bikanir, northwest India, has offered 10,000 acres to the Methodist Foreign Missions Board as a site for a demonstration farm and agricultural college. His great desire, we read in a New York *Tribune* news article, is that the people shall be taught modern American farming methods, and tho the acceptance of the offer is pending until necessary details can be arranged and agricultural experts obtained, it is said that the Board will be glad to take over the farm. Not only will the Indian prince give the land, but he offers as well to erect all buildings for the missionary station and college according to Methodist specifications, pay all salaries of experts and missionaries, and assume the entire operating expenses of the institution. According to a survey made by the Interchurch World Movement, more than 70 per cent. of India's vast population is engaged in agriculture, but drought and famine are frequent visitations, and the condition of the *ryot*, or farmer, is not enviable. His cattle are too light and ill-fed for the work demanded of them. "The necessary tilth for crops is obtained by frequent superficial plowing, so that his soil does not yield a return proportionate to the amount of labor involved. His tools are the tools of two thousand years ago. Grain is separated by treading out with oxen, beating out by hand, and winnowing by the wind." Much of the rural population is reached by the Y. M. C. A., according to the survey, but there is room for a vast progressive work, and the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions is said to be looking forward to the new opportunity presented in the Maharaja's offer. According to *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist):

HE WILL GET MORE FOOD FOR HIS PEOPLE,

Not by hunting, but by giving the missionaries land and buildings where farming and reclamation will be taught. The Maharaja of Bikanir, a state in northwest India.

> "The state of Bikanir lies in that section of India awarded to the Methodists as exclusive territory for mission activity in the division of India among the various Christian organizations working in that land. The Maharaja's eagerness in the matter of establishing a college of American agriculture is based upon the fact that production of foods is the most pressing problem of his people.
>
> "A large part of his province is covered by the great Rajputana desert, a vast tract of sandy soil, on which it has so far been impossible to conserve the rainfall, and is arid and untillable. Dry farming, such as is now in advanced experimental stages in the southwestern part of the United States, is the only possible solution, and the Maharaja is desirous of obtaining the services of agricultural missionaries with experience of this kind."

HOW THEY MADE TEMPERANCE EASY IN FINLAND

BY DECLARING DRUNKENNESS an act of high treason and calling upon every Finn to renounce *brännvin* for his country's sake, they helped make temperance easy in Finland, and for years now, we are told, the consumption of alcohol per head in that subarctic country has been lower than among any other people in Europe. Curiously enough, however, as soon as prohibition came into force in 1919 an increase in drunkenness was noted. Now that they can not buy it, we are informed, the people manufacture it secretly for themselves in larger quantities than they could buy it before, and, as was found to be the case in this country, the new product is of inferior quality and often "poisonous stuff." But the main point says Edith Sellers in *The Cornhill Magazine* (London), "is that a people notorious for their drunkenness became a sober people when sobriety was made easy for the great mass of them by good food being brought within their reach and their lives being bettered, being made worth living." The situation had resolved itself into the question whether, through drink, Finland was to be sacrificed to Russia. They solved it by cutting down the consumption of alcohol. The movement against drink began as a "common-sense temperance crusade" by leaders who recognized, we are told, that if the people were to be turned into a sober people it would be neither by preaching nor yet by legislation. Corrective methods were adopted to cure the evil of malnutrition, which was found responsible for much of the drunkenness and to prevent the manufacture of new addicts by the same cause. Also provision was made to supply the people with less improvident means of pleasure and entertainment. The crusaders proceeded upon the theory that most drunkards are not born but made. While securing those who had no taste for strong drink against acquiring it, they framed plans also for rescuing those who had already a craving for it. Said one of the crusaders: "They set to work, therefore, with might and main to bring good food within the reach of even the poorest of wage-earners, and, with the food, wholesome recreations, something in the way of comfort. They never rested until there were in every school cookery and housewifery classes, and women and girls were fired with the ambition to become thrifty housewives and skilful cooks; never rested, either, until there were recreation halls even in little villages." From the first the movement was essentially patriotic. The itinerant crusaders were all stanch patriots, keen politicians, fighting against Russification while fighting for temperance. Temperance became patriotism's strongest weapon. In the schools it was taught that inebriety was just as much a disease as measles, that health and strength are precious gifts. For Finland's sake, as well as their own, the children were taught that they must do what they could to grow up to be strong men and women.

It is the schools which probably are doing the most toward saving the younger generation from the temptation of strong drink, for part of the educational course consists of training in thrift, cooking, catering, and household work. The teaching in this respect is thorough:

"In most of the schools some rooms are arranged as kitchens, such as are to be found in working-class dwellings; and the girls are divided into families, each family, *i.e.*, four girls, having a kitchen of its own in which to work. All the girls in turn must sweep flues, blacken grates, make fires, scrub floors, clean windows, and polish up door-handles; must do everything, in fact, that has to be done if a house is to be kept neat and comfortable. They must do it, too—an all-important point—not with the help of elaborate machines, patent sweepers, vacuum dust-removers, but just as they would do it in their own homes. The teacher tells them the best way to do it, and sees that they do it in the best way; but she does not do it for them. The rule is: whatever has to be done the girls must do, she watching them the while to secure them against blunders.

"Laundry work, sewing, mending, clothes-making are all taught in the same way, and not, as in England, for forty minutes, perhaps, once a month, but for several hours every week. In one school I found that every girl, during the last year she was there, spent ten hours a week cooking, ten hours doing housework and washing, ten hours more sewing, mending, dressmaking, etc., and twelve hours with her books. The result was, when she left she was not only a good cook, but a skilled housekeeper and seamstress. She knew nothing of the 'ologies, it is true, nor yet of French, nor the violin; but she could feed her family well at the least possible cost, for she knew what to buy, how to cook it, and how to avoid waste. She could keep her home tidy and clean, bright, and cheery, too, for she knew how to do, with the least possible labor, all kinds of housework. And she could make and mend her own clothes, trim her own hats, could, therefore, dress herself respectably and prettily at a tithe of what it would have cost her had she had, as most English girls of her class, to buy ready-made clothes or employ a dressmaker. Thus she started life well equipped for the work she would have to do, able to obtain good value for what money she had to spend, and make the best of everything for herself, for her husband and children, too, when she married.

"Being able to make the best of things is a precious asset for a woman, especially a working-class woman; it spells more often than not happiness, instead of misery, for herself and those dependent on her, sobriety instead of intemperance. Even if they had done nothing beyond stirring up women and girls to fit themselves for their work in life, and providing them with the means for the fitting, the Crusaders would have done yeoman's service for temperance. They did, however, something beyond—something that was also yeoman's service."

This was in establishing *Nuorisseuras*, or recreation houses, which correspond with our community centers. The writer found that these recreation houses were established in almost every village, while some towns had two—one provided by the authorities and the other by local Socialists. It is an interesting commentary on this temperance reform to note that "it was men and women of no importance for the most part who did the bettering, men and women whom love of their country, love of their kind, moved to do it; who did it by hard work, planning, contriving, the taking of thought, and without any great spending of money, any appealing to lawmakers for help."

AN "INTERCHURCH" EPITAPH—Saved from the "disgrace of bankruptcy," the Interchurch World Movement, the most ambitious project conceived in the history of the Church, recently closed its books and retired from business. It was, perhaps, the very audacity of the plan which defeated its purpose, for, as *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), a stedfast opponent, remarks, "it was an intense movement marked with lack of responsibility. The leaders heralded organic union in one breath, and in the next said it was not organic. It was dark with ambiguity, granting rights and assuming obligations that were not defined, yet granting specific powers that were far-reaching and mighty." Yet the Movement accomplished a vast amount of work during its brief existence, and made some surveys of the condition of the Church at home and abroad, and of the need for further and continued missionary enterprise which, taken together, may well be regarded as a fitting memorial to its career. So, thinks *The Christian Century*, "it is not to be regarded as a failure in any damaging sense."

"Great mistakes were made in its projection and its promotion. It attempted too many features and it miscalculated the time required for so huge a task. But it set high standards of cooperative work, and in spite of all reaction, the churches will never go back to some phases of sectarianism which were in vogue before it took form. As time passes the irritations caused by its failure to reach some of its objectives will disappear, and it will be seen in retrospect as a very noble adventure of faith, whose final effect on the American Church can not fail to be of value."

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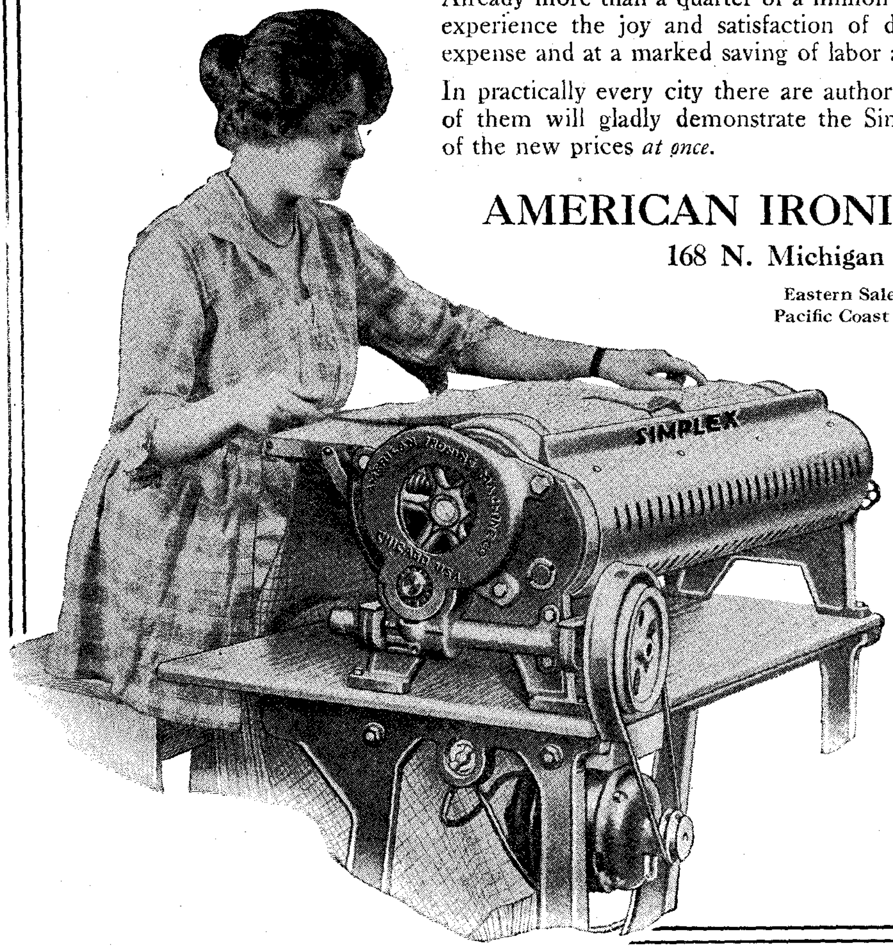

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

SOME may contest the quietism of this poem in the *North American Review;* but there is doubtless a time in middle age when such thoughts visit the reflective soul. They claim their right to expression because they are the common lot. We quote here but three of the six stanzas:

THE MIDDLE YEARS

BY ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE

This is the burden of the middle years:
To know what things can be or not be known;
To find no sunset lovely unto tears;
To pass not with the swallow southward-flown
Toward far Hesperides where gold seas break
Beyond the last horizon round strange isles;
To have forgot Prometheus on his peak;
To know that pilgrim-miles are only miles.
Then death seems not so dreadful with its night
That keeps unstirred the veil of mystery.
Then no acclaimed disaster can affright
Him who is wise in human history
And finds no godhead there to earn his praise
And dreads no horror save his empty days.

Not all my will can change this casque of bone
That predetermines what each thought must be;
And I have learned to bear with these my own
Enforced defects and doomed futility,
And with reproach no longer rack a skull
Whose rigid plan, conditioned long ago,
Left such low arches for the beautiful
To pour its summer light through. Now I know
Somewhat the measure of what may be done
And may not by this child of a dark race
Who in the long processions of the sun
At last for a brief moment takes his place.
I bid him bear his banner with the rest,
Nor too much blame the dusk that haunts his breast.

I can more tranquilly behold the stars
Than once I could. Their alien majesty
Awakes in me no longer desperate wars
Against their far indifference circling by.
For I too have my orbit, and intent
Upon its rondure I no less than they
Decline the test of warlike argument.
They go their several ways; I go my way.
Nothing of all my hopes have they denied,
Nor do I storm against them as of old.
We pass, the sovereigns of an equal pride.
Some day shall I be dead and they be cold.
Until that hour, untroubled in our flight
We seek our own paths through the spacious night.

"Do you 'member the war?" is a catch-phrase as cynical as it is humorous, which the long tedium of reparations talk has made popular. Its popularity, however, is limited to those who remember but know nothing of the war. It can not be shared by such men as are shadowed forth in the following stanzas from the Australian Sydney *Bulletin:*

BATTLE-BLIND

BY LILLA GORMHUILLE MCKAY

Never to climb the hills again;
Never to see the shining spray
Tossed from the crests of sapphire waves
Out in the bay.

No more to watch the westering sun,
Blood-red, sink in the dreaming sea,
And the tremulous dusk wrap all the land
In mystery.

Unseen the wind in the long, brown grass,
The glamour of dawn on leagues of snow,
Broken I live that other men
May see and know.

God! be you praised that once I climbed,
Followed the call of shore and sea,
So that the balm to-night is mine
Of memory.

IF bicycling is not a wholly forgotten joy, one may surmise that the writer given space in the May *Atlantic* has been a night-rider on that once universally popular machine. All the thrills of a night ride over a dubious path are here recorded:

HOME-BOUND

BY JOSEPH AUSLANDER

The moon is a wavering rim where one fish slips,
The water makes a quietness of sound;
Night is an anchoring of many ships
Home-bound.

There are strange tunnelers in the dark, and whirs
Of wings that die, and hairy spiders spin
The silence into nets, and tenanters
Move softly in.

I step on shadows riding through the grass,
And feel the night lean cool against my face;
And challenged by the sentinel of space,
I pass.

FLANDERS' FIELD has obviously been overworked, and it takes a man who knew it and yet lives with his recollections to teach as that. Since the immortal first poem on this theme reached us, no such sincere treatment has come to our notice as this in what a correspondent calls a "very vulgar little magazine, entitled *Captain Billy's Whiz Bang.*" Some may find offense in these lines, but they reveal, perhaps, the true psychology of the "rough-neck" soldier who may claim to be overfed with the sentimentalizings of those who don't know:

POPPIES

BY J. EUGENE CHRISMAN

Poppies?
Not for me, buddy!
Buds o' Hell I'd call 'em,
Plain red hell—they—
They remind me—

And folks plant 'em around
Gardens—huh!
Says one old dame to me,
"Don't they bring back," says she
"The poppied fields of Flanders?"
"Poppied fields of—" Ain't that a heluva—
But who wants 'em brung back—huh?
Say, buddy,
If she'd seen poppies
Like I've seen 'em—millions—acres—
Scattered through the wheat-fields,
Red—and gettin' redder—mostly poppies—
Yeah—mostly!

Slim—my buddy—old scout
Slept under the same handkerchief,
Me 'n' Slim—clean through from the word go!
I'm liable to forgit—ain't I—
Day we kicked off west o' Château-Thierry
Down the valley—
Poppies—say,
You couldn't rest for poppies.

Then the Jerries cut loose
Machine-gun fire—reg'lar sickle.
Poppy leaves—bits o' red
Flickin' and flutterin' in the wind,
Mowed 'em, buddy—and us—I'll tell the world!
Got old Slim—got him right!
Down in the poppies he goes—kickin'—clawin'!

Don't talk poppies to me—
Skunk-cabbage first—*compree?*
If you'd seen old Slim—
Boy, he died *wallerin'* in poppies!
Poppies—
Hell!

IF approaching death can bring assurances such as this writer in the May *Scribner's* feels, it ought not to be named "Rebellion"; yet submission hardly fits the mood, either. We leave it to the appreciative reader:

REBELLION

BY DOROTHY MCPHERSON FARNSWORTH

How can it be that April, in her pride
Of "glad light green," shall come another year—
Shall pass me softly, shy and dewy-eyed,
And I not hear?

How can it be that, at her beckoning,
New leaf and bloom shall break on bush and tree
Till all the world is gay with garlanding—
And I not see?

I who have loved her so!—her garden-ways
Smelling of goodly earth—her every weed!
How can she bring again her matchless days,
And I not heed?

How shall I not rebel? How can it be
That April, with her songs of bird and rill,
Riot of leaf and bloom, shall call to me
And I lie still?

Oh, when our April comes again, so fair,
Heart's dearest, and a laughing shower trips by,
If, blossom-soft, a zephyr kiss your hair,
Think—that is I.

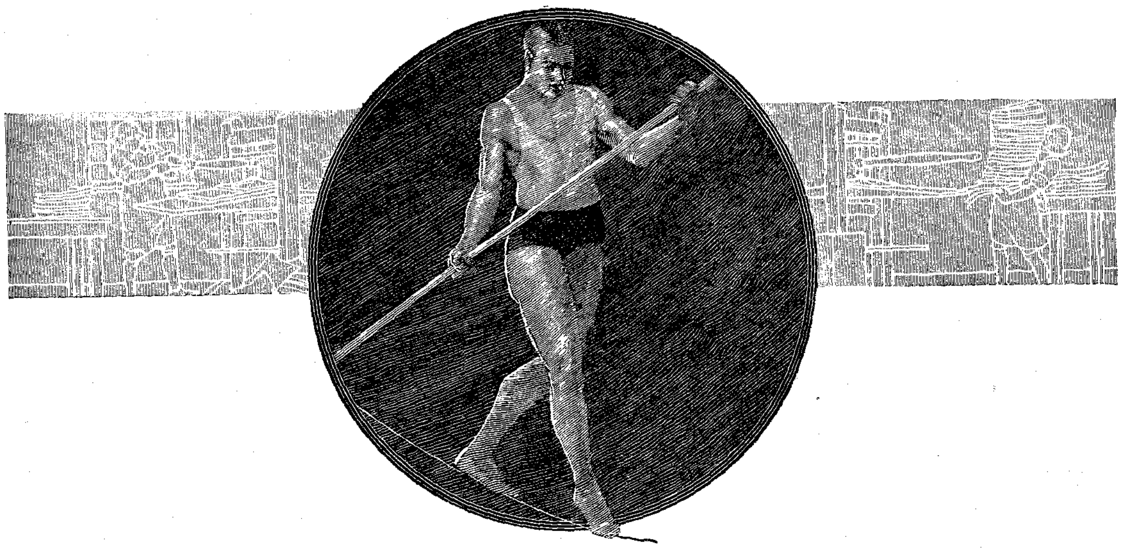
THE prohibition wave in the United Kingdom is attaining such proportions that it is said the wets, following their American compeers, are beginning to put their faith in the compromise of light wines and beers. A poetical indication of this sentiment is found in the *Westminster Gazette*, and however one may reprobate alcohol, the essential lyric quality of the lines remains. As to the average "village drunkard," the names here listed would be as untempting as the names of rare varieties of roses:

IN PRAISE OF WINE

BY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS

While man is born, and laughs, and dies,
He shall drink wine, and seek blue skies.
No whisky, gin, or brandy fell
Drunk by the restless souls of hell.
But wine that sparkles red and white,
Prest from the vineyards of delight.
Great Gallic wines . . . come chant with me
Their names of mirth and melody.

Corton and Pommard, Vouvray, Beaune,
Ruddy as sunset glow. Alone
Vieux Faye from Dark Angers shall be
Your peer, Vigneau and Vieux Chablis.
Château Yquem, Rabaud, Sauterne,
Full of the scent of hills that burn
Under a cloudless sky. Mersault,
Pape Clement, Chambertin . . . a dolt
Speaks wisdom while such bottles pass.
Graves, Medoc, Pouilly: fill the glass,
Clink brim to brim, and banish strife,
Drink and be merry, short is life.
For honest men while earth doth move,
Hail comradeship and woman's love,
Drink deep good wine, and praise with mirth
The Lord of vineyards, sun, and earth.



Less Haste and More Speed

A journey through any of our plants must, we think, give the observer the impression of speed—without haste. For the first consideration is order. Hundreds of men and women move with precision, in straight lines to given points—like the slack-wire walker. Speed is the result of motion controlled by facility and balance.

In the midst of humming machines, one feels that he is in a place of quiet. It is like the deep, flowing river compared to the feverish mountain stream. There seems to be no pressure—but every move is dictated by the clock. Not a moment nor a movement is wasted. Customers have come to know that orders sent here mean reliance well placed.

Here at Color Printing Headquarters, the great presses deliver millions of beautiful labels, folding boxes, cartons and wrappers for world-known products. Every year concerns with a full understanding of the relationship of cost and quality, come to us for calendars of character. These buyers know that they get full value in return for their checks, and full attention to their needs.

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National advertisers commission us to design and make genuine selling helps in window trims, color cutouts, unique store cards and posters. These products are successful because advertising knowledge and mechanical skill work in thoughtful harmony. For all color-printing, in large or small quantities, you are invited to find out about our remarkable equipment.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

A WEEK IN THE WHITE HOUSE WITH HARDING

"A GENEROUS, KIND-HEARTED, and thoughtful man," willing and anxious "to take advice," who is "voluntarily allowing the power of the Executive to fall lower than it has for the last twenty-five years"; but also a "large, upstanding man . . . of great virility . . . conscious of his present power . . . of undoubted courage."

As possibly the most outstanding national figure of the present hour, the President has been besieged by would-be interviewers, but the opportunities granted few of them, it appears, have been equaled by those enjoyed by William H. Crawford, whose estimate of the Presidential character is quoted, in part, above. Shortly after the inauguration, Mr. Crawford was permitted to spend a week in the White House. He watched the President at work and at play, saw him both in the conduct of his great office and in the intimate associations of daily life. The account of how this week-long interview was obtained is quite a story in itself, with ramifications that included Mr. Crawford's "old friend Harry Daugherty, the Attorney-General," and Will Hays, the new Postmaster-General, also referred to by the writer as an old friend. These two members of the Cabinet, together with Pat McKenna, are called "the connecting-link between the President and the outside world." By way of introduction to his article, which appears in the current *World's Work*, Mr. Crawford thus explains his own view-point:

Courtesy of the "World's Work."

READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.

The President, Mrs. Harding, and "Laddie Boy" have made the White House a more free-and-easy place than it has been for some years, reports a newspaper man who recently spent a week there.

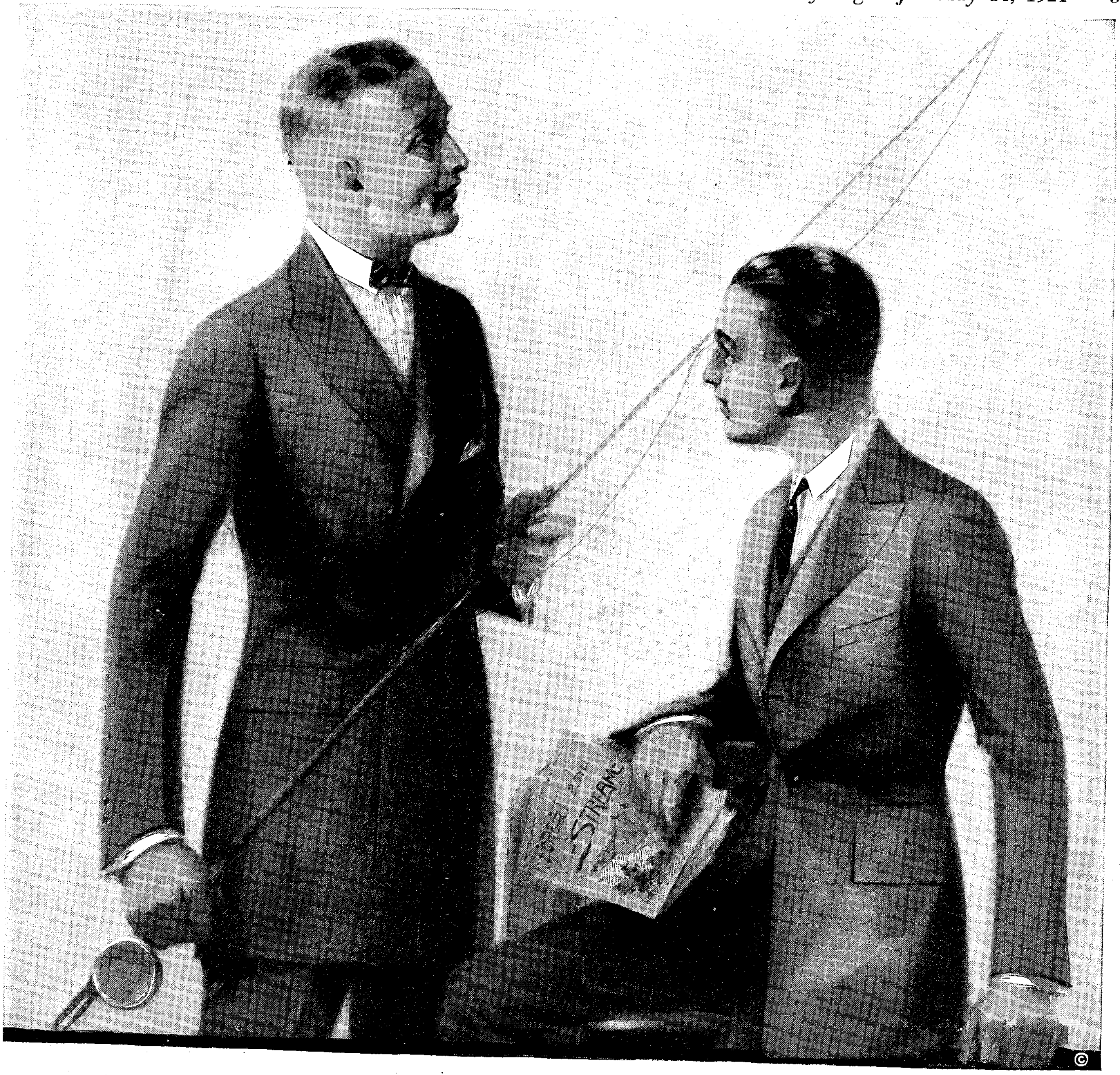
> I am a lifelong Democrat. As an admirer of Wilson I was more than exasperated at what I consider the unjust calumny heaped upon him during the campaign for partizan political purposes and was inclined to attribute it partly to the nominee of the Republican party; consequently, I came to my task certainly with no prejudice favorable to the new President. On the other hand, I came with a determination to deal out even justice as far as my powers would admit and to tell the story without any prejudice.

Taking up the personality of the President, from the outside in, Mr. Crawford writes:

> The pictures of Mr. Harding never do him justice. The deep lines separating his cheeks from his chin cast a shadow that is increased by the camera. This prevents the people who only know him by photographs from appreciating his remarkably strong face. The President is tall, well over six feet; his head is covered with iron-gray hair beginning to get thin on top, and he has a remarkably large leonine head cast on Roman lines. His eyes are large, light blue and well shaped, and he looks at you directly in the face—a look that is rather disconcerting when he is listening to you, especially when you know that the owner of those eyes is the President of the United States. His head is set upon a remarkable pair of broad shoulders and, as is the case with most tall men, his shoulders are slightly rounded. His body is well knit with no superfluous flesh. His limbs are sinewy, indicating great physical strength, and his vitality is something amazing. I consider myself quite a good walker, yet on the golf course I frequently found myself eight or ten paces behind him because of my physical inability to keep up with him.
>
> There is a certain engaging frankness about the man that usually goes with the possession of superb physical powers, a something that subconsciously says that he is more than a physical match for the men that he meets, and therefore does not need subterfuge.
>
> His head has not been turned in the least by his elevation. While he feels the responsibilities that have been placed upon him, it has not given him any stiffness or hauteur, any sense of importance, or any demand upon the people for recognition of his executive position. This was shown very distinctly in several instances on the golf course at Chevy Chase. There were several parties ahead of us. On account of the rapidity with which the President walks and the quickness of his play we caught up with them. They invariably stept aside and requested that we precede them. He always refused their proffered courtesy and with a most pleasing smile requested that they continue, nor was there with this any evidence of condescension on his part or of affected humility.

The President's job, as handled by Mr. Harding, says Mr. Crawford, is no "cinch." The writer gives facts and impressions:

> I am sure that he is not a union man, because he violates the eight-hour law twice every day, his usual day lasting about seventeen hours. He arises every morning before seven o'clock, shaves himself, takes his morning exercise, and then reads the papers, especially the editorials touching upon national and



Fashion, fabric, pattern: all are mere will-o-the-wisps *unless*—the finest of tailoring gives them reality, endurance and value. Look to the quality!

Who's Your Tailor?

A dealer near you has a wide variety of all wool fabrics and a broad array of correct new styles for your early selection. Ask for his name.

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

> international affairs, until Mrs. Harding is ready for breakfast, which, she mournfully assures me, he insists shall be at the unearthly hour of eight o'clock, regardless of the fact that they have been up until the wee small hours of the night before. More important still to her, she is supposed to be present at this meal. As soon as breakfast is over he hurries to the executive offices. Only stopping long enough to pat the Airedale, Laddie Boy, on the head, he immediately proceeds to work and is busily engaged in reading and signing state papers until the hour for his appointments to begin, usually at nine-forty-five. He works with great rapidity, determines quickly on the papers submitted to him, signs those that he has already prepared the night before, and makes pencil notations in the margins of letters to be answered by his secretary. This early morning work is absolutely essential, because long before the hour that he has set to receive visitors the executive offices are crowded with men bent on one of two missions—or more usually both—to congratulate him as the new President and to whisper in his ear their perfect willingness to serve him as United States District Attorney at Kalamazoo, or Ambassador to Timbuktu. I almost believe that every other man who voted the Republican ticket at the last election has sought some political appointment, and am reasonably certain that I am the only man who, having had an opportunity, has not asked him for some political favor.
>
> To this vast throng are added Senators and Congressmen who are interested in special bills or who desire to learn the executive wishes concerning pending legislation; or possibly it is more correct to say, "to discuss with the President the pending legislation."

On the instruction and advice of his physicians, "who recognize that the President has a hard and strenuous time before him and that it will be necessary for him to have some recreation to be able to withstand the stress," he usually tries to play golf two or three afternoons a week. Unless he plays golf, says Mr. Crawford, his appointments continue until nearly six o'clock, when his "real work" begins:

> He calls his stenographers and begins to answer the voluminous correspondence of the day, after which he spends his evening and far into the night (Mrs. Harding says it is not night, but two and three in the morning) in thoroughly familiarizing himself with the questions which are to come before him on the following day.

With the passing of war-time restriction, we are told, there is a new and freer atmosphere about the White House. Practically the whole house is open for inspection, save President and Mrs. Harding's own personal rooms. These intimate glimpses are given:

> Mrs. Harding often passes, going from one section of her home to the other, through the throngs that are looking over the building. Few of the visitors will recognize as the President's wife the gracious lady who smiles at them. I'll give them a clue: as this is her home she wears no hat and is not drest for the street. She possesses the happy faculty of being friendly and gracious without familiarity and loss of dignity.
>
> Incidentally, while speaking of the White House being open for inspection, it may be well to state that the President objects very seriously to the seclusion and exclusiveness that have heretofore been the atmosphere surrounding his person and the White House. He has no desire to make his term of office into a four-year jail sentence. He wants to be free to come and go as he pleases. I expect any day to see him slip away entirely from the secret-service men and go strolling down Pennsylvania Avenue with Laddie Boy as his only companion, possibly stopping at the Capitol for a short visit with some of his Senatorial friends. The motion-pictures and the illustrated magazines have made his likeness too well known for him to go over the country incognito as did George I., but, were it possible, nothing would delight him more. On his trip to the golf course there was no second automobile with secret-service men, while only one accompanied him on the links, and he was so far back that it would have been impossible for him to have acted as a protector for the President had he been needed.
>
> The President is an outdoor man. A doer rather than a student. He has studied men more than books. I do not mean by this that he has not kept abreast of the times; he spends many long hours in the study of political and economic questions. Housewives will be interested in knowing what he eats, and to know on what Mrs. Harding feeds him to make him so healthy. The President has an excellent appetite. A typical menu for the day follows: For breakfast he has half of a grapefruit, bacon and eggs, the bacon cooked to a golden brown; buttered toast and coffee, followed by waffles, such as Mrs. Harding has made famous. His luncheon is a substantial meal, usually including a meat and two or three vegetables, but the dinner is the principal meal. It is complete, from soup to nuts. He enjoys his meals and mixes with them a full amount of laughter and light-heartedness. He throws off what little official manner he has at other times. He is no longer the President but is just Warren, and his wife is Lou. Incidentally, there is the most complete sympathy and understanding between them. However bad form it may be these days, she openly shows her admiration for the big, husky man who has risen so high. She reminds me very much of a humorous skit which I saw in vaudeville recently, in which, after every phenomenal stunt that her husband did, the wife would announce, among peals of laughter from the audience, "this is my husband." On the other hand, his treatment of her is full of tenderness and affection.

Turning to a "serious discussion" of the President's "capabilities, characteristics, and mental make-up," his biographer writes:

> Unfortunately, the impression has gone out that President Harding will be a tool in the hands of the master minds of the Republican party, an alter ego for Lodge and Penrose and Smoot. I myself had this impression before I had an opportunity closely to observe the man. This, probably, is due to his natural friendliness of disposition, to his lack of desire for domination, and his willingness to listen to advice. His friendliness and politeness have been misconstrued to be subservience and a lack of a will of his own. In my opinion there has never been a greater misjudgment of a man in political life. Mr. Harding does not believe that he is a superman, or that his judgments are in a way superior to hundreds of other men who have made a careful study of political situations. Consequently he is open to advice and consultation, but he recognizes that his oath binds him to administer his office according to his best judgment. He has inborn courage, consequently he will neither be afraid for political reasons to refuse a suggestion of the leaders of his party, nor will he curry favor with any powerful faction of his party by actions which his conscience and judgment will not approve. He may be influenced in the formation of his judgment by cogent reasoning, but his final decision will be the opinion of Warren G. Harding after he has carefully weighed the pros and cons of the matter. Mr. Harding, by his willingness to accept advice, will be a second Henry Clay, the great compromiser in American politics. . . . . . .
>
> On all questions of international import Mr. Harding's mind is open, willing to listen to all propositions, and hoping to select the wisest to further our international position. Mr. Harding's very frank preelection statement that he had not formulated definite and concrete policies, I now believe was the sincere and unafraid statement of a brave man, willing to admit that he was not omniscient or a superman, willing to admit that his judgment might not be right, and unwilling, for the sake of office, to tie himself to any particular theory that more mature reflection and changing conditions might prove to be unwise. . . . .
>
> Mr. Harding recognizes that we are passing through a transition period consequent to the reconstruction period following the war. He is particularly anxious that the period of reconstruction and readjustment be quickly brought to a happy conclusion, and that the wisest measure to produce this result be speedily found. He is particularly pleased to have the constructive assistance of Herbert Hoover in his Cabinet to assist in this reconstruction. Mr. Harding has been accused of being a representative of the Old Guard and a strict partizan of big business. Mr. Harding's position is that he is interested in the return of prosperity to America and he believes that concessions must be made by both labor and capital to secure this end.

"Here, then," writes Mr. Crawford, in conclusion, "is the final picture of Harding":

> A large, upstanding man. A man of great virility. A man of undoubted courage. A man of no transcendent genius, and, very strange to say, one who clearly recognizes this fact and is willing to accept advice and counsel of men perhaps abler than he. A man conscious of his present power, but who has no desire to force his will upon his fellow workers on whose shoulders coequally rest the responsibilities of government. An honest man, honest with himself and with the public. A man of good judgment and entire practicality. A generous, kind-hearted, and thoughtful man. Thoughtful of his subordinates, generous to his adversaries, and cordial to his equals. A man whose head has not been turned by the honors thrust upon him. A plain, every-day, practical man without illusions or visionary ideas. A man that is a supporter of stable government. A man intensely American in his instinct. A man under whom the power of the Executive will voluntarily fall lower than it has for the last twenty-five years. Incidentally, there are many who believe with Mr. Harding that the reduction of Presidential authority is urgently necessary for the preservation of our democratic form of government.

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You will find *this.* Stone-hard, stone-cold floors are conducive neither to good work nor good health.

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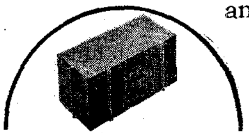
Wire or write for consultation or let us send you our book on Kreolite Floors.



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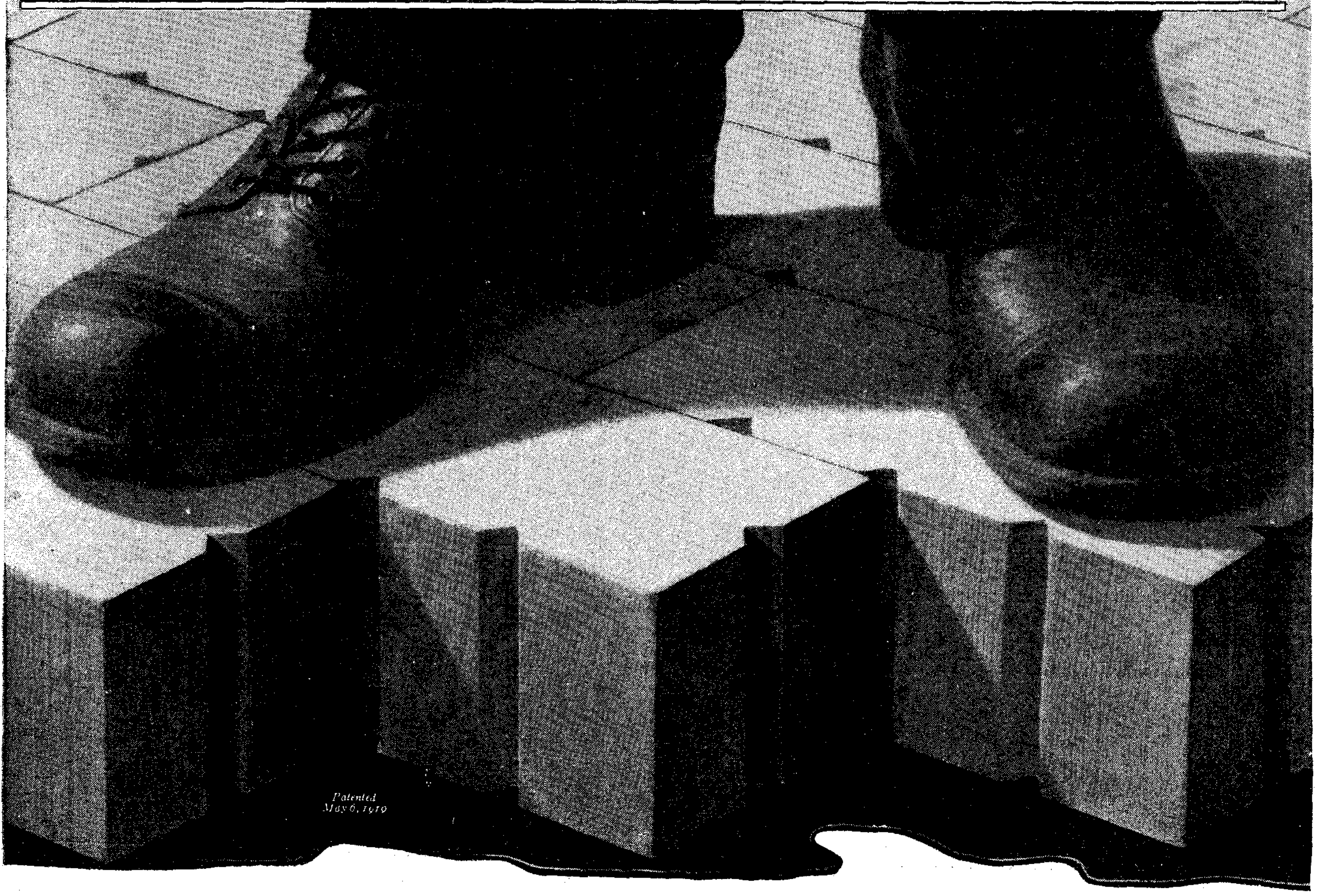

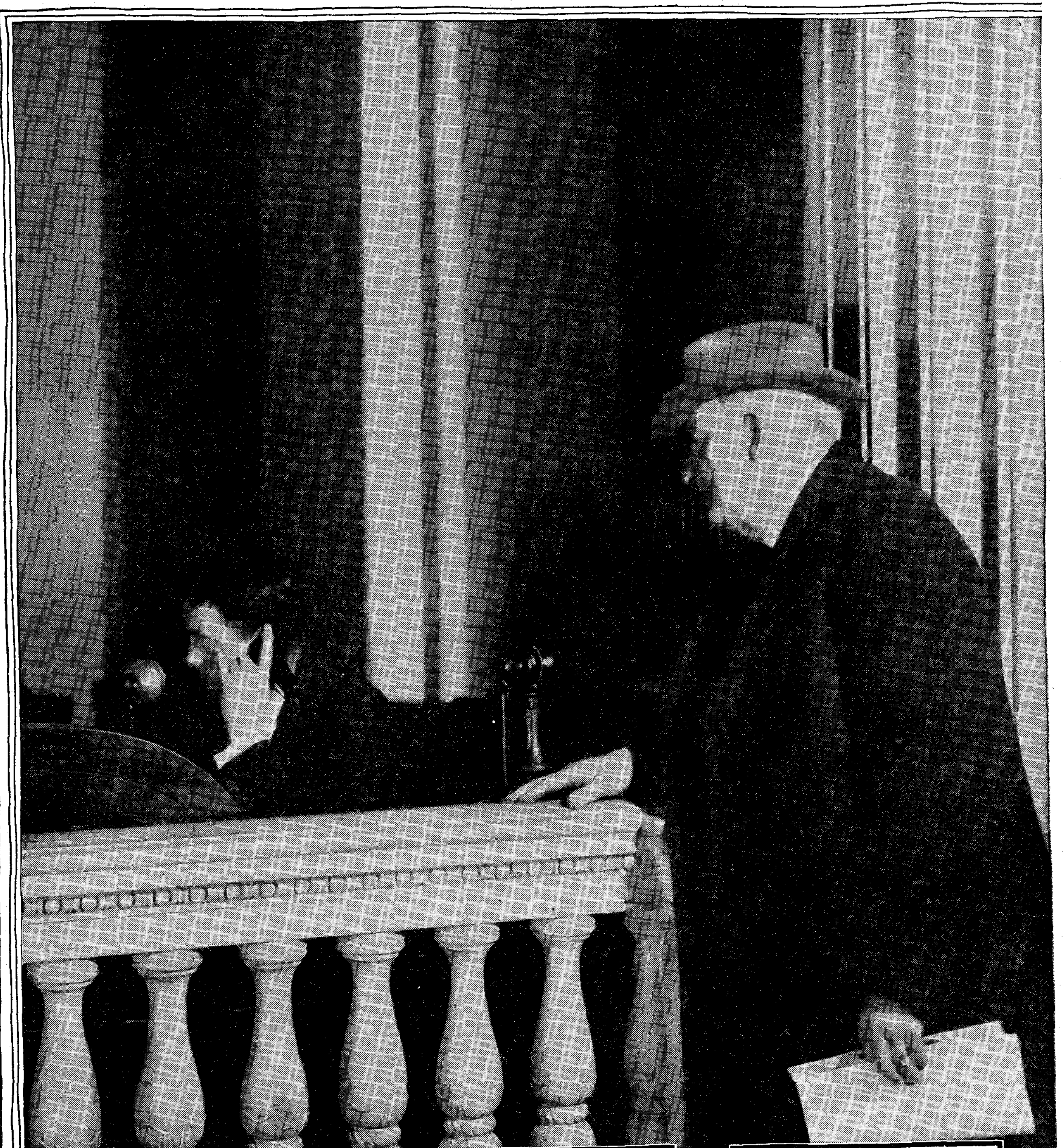

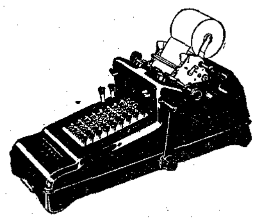

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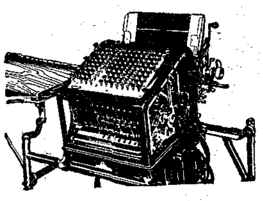

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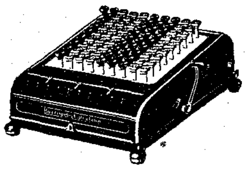

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Adding – Bookkeeping – Calculating Machines

Afraid to Face Your Banker?

Not If You Have Accurate Records

Slowly the old man entered The Guardian Savings and Trust Company and stood for a moment nervously tapping the rail by the vice-president's desk.

For a week he had dreaded this. Night after night he had worked over his financial statement, but now he knew that the paper he held in his hand was a sorry mess of figures he could not prove.

> CLAY HERRICK, Credit Manager of The Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, says:
>
> "The man who is ready to give his banker all the facts regarding his financial condition, favorable and unfavorable, has no reason to dread an interview with him.
>
> "It pays to be frank with your banker. Experience has taught him that he must discount the average statement. If you convince him that you have accurate records, that you have disclosed the full facts, that you are not trying to fool either yourself or him, but have frankly stated things as they are, you have gained his confidence—and confidence is the foundation of credit."

It seemed to him that bankers wanted to know a lot of fussy details no man could be expected to answer off hand and he hated to go through all that again—it seemed like a million questions to him:

His inventory, when and how often did he take it? How much did he owe? How much was owed him; how old were these accounts and how many of them could he collect?

Why should his banker ask him how his sales compare this month with that month and what lines were selling best and how much was dead stock and what departments paid a profit and about all the little details of his overhead?

Must Know All the Facts

The trouble with this man is that his eyes never have been opened to the need of getting more figure facts about his business. He thinks the cost of making daily records would eat up all his profits and he needs to be shown that on the contrary he would make more money if he had them.

Most successful men in business today have learned that clear, accurate, detailed records of all departments and operations of their business are the best assurance of success. Machine methods of figuring and mechanical aids in bookkeeping are in common use and it is no longer necessary to carry a heavy bookkeeping expense to get desired facts.

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With Burroughs figuring machines an inexperienced clerk can work out automatically all the figure problems of business transactions in less than half the time required by the best trained specialists to do them by mental calculation, as: adding sales and charge slips, footing all sorts of figure columns, proving postings, taking trial balances, figuring freight bills, extending invoices, distributing sales by clerks or departments, figuring discounts and interest, totaling weights and quantities, and so on.

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Adding, Bookkeeping and Calculating represent the three great groups of figuring operations that constitute the A B C of Business. To handle these operations the Burroughs Adding Machine Company manufactures three types of machines in a wide variety of styles and sizes among which may be found a machine that will fit the needs of any business, large or small.

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Adding — Bookkeeping — Calculating Machines

A Valsparred Laundry is soap-and-water proof—

VALSPAR is proof against hot and cold water, water thick with strong soap or bluing.

Valspar is the varnish that won't turn white under any circumstances, any conditions.

Besides Valsparring the laundry floor, go over the whole washing machine with this tough, durable coating of protection.

Then, Valspar the woodwork throughout the laundry—even the clothes basket will be better for a coat of Valspar.

There is nothing like Valspar for general household use. In the kitchen, pantry, bathroom, dining room, hall or porch—wherever water, weather or wear must be reckoned with—Valspar is the varnish to use.

Anything that's worth varnishing is worth Valsparring.

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White

VALENTINE & COMPANY
Largest Manufacturers of High-Grade Varnishes in the World—Established 1832
New York Chicago Boston Toronto London Paris Amsterdam
W. P. Fuller & Co., Pacific Coast

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 456 Fourth Ave., New York
Special Offer
For your dealer's name and 15c in stamps, we will send you a 30c sample can of Valspar—enough to finish a small table or chair. Fill out coupon.
Dealer's Name..........
Your Name..........
Your Address..........
L. D.—5-14-21.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

OUR DOUGH-BOY FINANCIERS ON THE RHINE

IF Wall Street wants lessons in high finance it might do worse than apply to our "millionaire army" on the Rhine, for about 10,000 American dough-boys who are watching the Coblenz bridgehead for Uncle Sam probably know as much about the gentle art of plunging, covering, selling short, marginal profits, and forecasting market trends from the news as any bear or bull in New York. However, writes David Darrah from Coblenz to the Pittsburgh *Leader*, the khaki financiers on the Rhine are mostly bullish, and they operate in exchanges. From the lowliest buck to the highest-ranker, they can tell you to a fraction just what the fluctuation has been from day to day. The exchange quotations for the day are published in the official army paper of the American forces, and every day you'll see something like this:

Marks Locally

	To-day	*Yesterday*
Buy................	62	62½
Sell................	63	63

After the dough-boy has looked through the paper to see what is going on at home, and glanced through the sporting page, he settles down to a study of the day's quotations on exchange and the variations from yesterday. Then he unlimbers a bundle of notes, known in good "American" as a Michigan roll, and figures out what his operations for the day will be. The writer goes on:

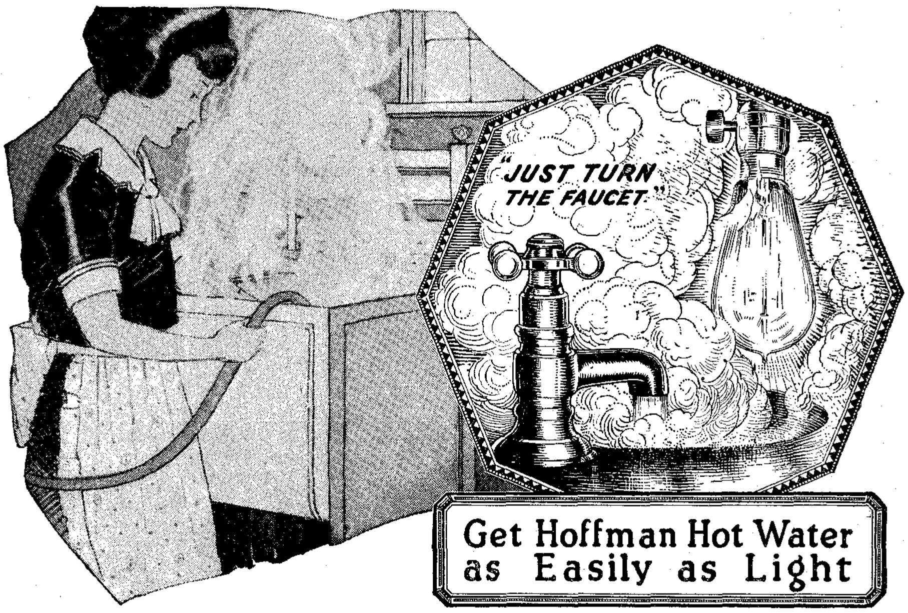
> Just figure out for yourself how far the dough-boy financier can make good in his exchange operations. A buck's pay on the Rhine is now $36 a month. This means he draws about 2,160 marks a month, not including his insurance. If he is a corporal he gets $52 a month and has 3,120 marks, and if he is the lowest grade of a sergeant, he draws around 5,000 marks a month. Now, suppose the corporal with his $52 buys marks at 60. He gets 3,120 marks. The next day the mark goes to 61, and he sells them for 3,172 marks, and he has made a dollar. This operation he repeats maybe every day and maybe not so often. But almost any dough-boy will tell you that he adds a big percentage to his pay every month by what he makes in buying and selling marks.
>
> The inhabitants of Coblenz are not at all displeased at his high financiering, either, strange as it may seem. For, as soon as it became known that the Yank was watching the exchange and buying and selling marks, scores of mushroom banks sprang up over Coblenz. Any one who had a little capital hung a shingle over his door, and his place became a bank. For a time the khaki speculators fared badly, for often they went wrong on the quotations in the German papers.
>
> But now the Army itself puts out each day the closing quotations on exchange in Berlin.
>
> Some dough-boys will tell you that they have made six to seven hundred dollars

in exchange buying and selling in a year, and some of them can show bank-accounts to prove it.

The American financier who makes his pile on Wall Street and goes to the Riviera and spends his vacation at Monte Carlo has no advantage over the khaki financier on the Rhine. The Riviera weather couldn't have been more perfect than the flood of sunshine that has bathed the Rhineland for the last two months. "It's the life of Riley," as they say it in "dough-boy," and there probably never was a better satisfied army, and certainly there is no army in which the morale is higher.

This may be proved, we are told, by the pride with which each dough-boy dresses himself and comports himself in general. Every soldier is drest up except when he is on duty. Perish the thought that he would wear an issue uniform when he goes out for a stroll, listens to a band concert, takes in a show, or calls on his best girl. On such ceremonial occasions he wears a tailor-made serge uniform, hand-made shoes, and made-to-order garrison cap, and carries a riding-crop, which adds smartness to his appearance and makes him keep his hands out of his pockets. That's why the *frauleins* pay him so much attention and are so willing to receive attentions from him. The writer continues:

> Life on the Rhine is busy and there are no dull moments. A dough-boy could not be more comfortable or more taken care of if he were back in the home town making a fat salary. It's a question of deciding how much of the activities going on he can take in.
>
> To begin with, he has his military duties. He drills according to a regular hourly schedule, and he goes through large unit maneuvers, for it must be remembered that he is still at war with Germany, and the Army is ready. But after that he is free to do much as he pleases. He can get a good education, academic or vocational, if he likes, because Colonel Young, educational officer, has established a school for him where he can study almost anything from stenography to political economy, or he can become a blacksmith or a carpenter. He also has a large circulating library in the Fest Hall, an establishment of the former Kaiser, where he can find books on any subject. The army on the Rhine is also an army interested in learning. You'll see a khaki-clad soldier on almost every corner you pass with a bunch of books under his arm, just coming back from classes as if he were attending college.
>
> The Y. M. C. A. also has an athletic club if he does not get all the exercise he wants, and the dough-boy may become a champion weight-lifter, a sprinter, a swimmer (there's even a swimming-pool established), or any kind of athletics are available for which he has propensities.
>
> Then there are all kinds of clubs. The sergeants have a club, for instance; the officers have a club; and the privates, first class, are about to organize one. The Salvation Army offers the dough-boy about the coziest and most comfortable place to sink down in an easy-chair, drink chocolate, and read the paper that he would want in its club, open to all. There are hotels where he can eat regular American food in regular American style. For the dough-boy life is plenty of work and also plenty of play and plenty of comforts.
>
> This army on the Rhine is different. It


"JUST TURN THE FAUCET"
Get Hoffman Hot Water as Easily as Light

Hot Water! Instantly!

get it for every use with the simplest heater

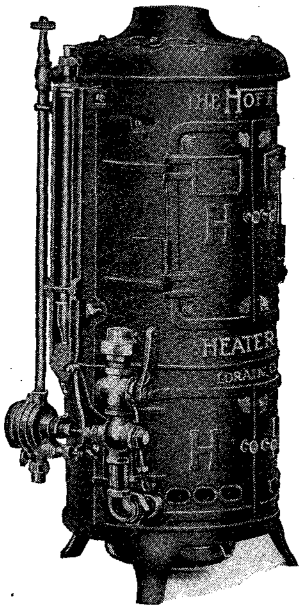
STEAMING hot water for any purpose at any time. Steaming hot water in unlimited quantities at the mere turning of a faucet. Steaming hot water from a heater of constant dependability. It has *77 less parts.*

Hoffman hot water is quick, sure, inexpensive. It's "right on the dot—water HOT!" It's ready for any daily task or emergency.

Hoffman hot water is controlled by the faucets in your home. Faucets open; gas turned on and steaming water flows. Faucets closed; gas turned off. You pay to heat the water you actually use. You do not pay to keep it hot.

A lifetime of dependable hot water service is contained in every Hoffman. And every Hoffman is generously guaranteed. Full information should be yours. You can get it by sending the coupon. Please send it now.

For every home which has gas.



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Branches in all important centers

The Hoffman Heater Co. is an independent organization, not affiliated with any other heater company, paying no royalties.

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means—
Instant Hot Water

THE HOFFMAN HEATER COMPANY
1329 Oberlin Ave., Lorain, Ohio
Please send me your Hot Water Service Book and information about the Hoffman Instantaneous Automatic Gas Water Heater.

NAME ....
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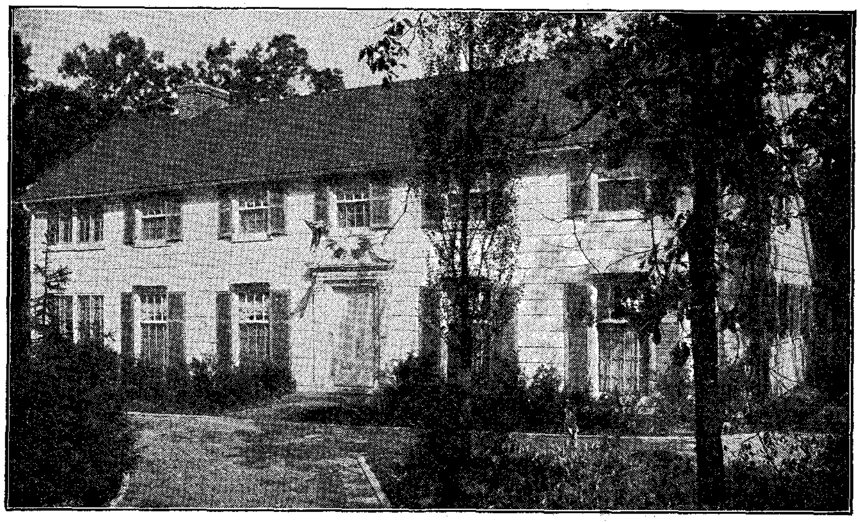

Residence — Highland Park, Illinois
Robert Seyfarth, Architect, Chicago
"Exterior of Redwood Sawn Shingles"

Build Your Home of REDWOOD and Preserve its Personality

In mansion or bungalow, the use of Redwood for exterior construction and finish will do more than any other one thing to preserve the personality of a frame, or stone and wood house.

Redwood resists rot

Every fibre of Redwood is impregnated by nature with a preservative which prevents the growth of decay-producing fungi. Properly seasoned, Redwood is subject to a minimum of warping, shrinking and swelling. Climatic conditions and earth moisture do not weaken or rot Redwood.

The good appearance and soundness of your house are assured when you build with Redwood shingles, sidings, water tables, porch posts and columns, railings, roof boards, gutters and window frames — for these parts of the buildings are exposed to the weather, or in contact with the earth, and should be built of the best lumber.

Also resists fire

Redwood reduces the fire hazard, because it is free from pitch and other highly inflammable resinous substances, therefore is hard to ignite, slow-burning and easily extinguished.

Economical, too

Being unusually free from knots, splits, checks and other imperfections, there is little waste in Redwood lumber. The builder's time is saved in working with Redwood. Having a close grain and smooth texture, Redwood takes and holds paint well. In a Redwood house, repair and up-keep expenses are reduced to a minimum.

Information on Redwood every home-builder should have

If you are planning a home, you will be interested in knowing more about Redwood— why and where it should be used in your new home. Our Chicago office will be glad to send you this information.

Write for Redwood Information Sheet No. 11, "Residential Building Materials." Please send us your architect's or builder's name and address. We have special Redwood data for him.

The Pacific Lumber Co. OF ILLINOIS
REDWOOD
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
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THE PACIFIC LUMBER CO.
San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal.
The Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of California Redwood

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

is called the "millionaire army." And that term might be opprobrious if it were not admitted from all sides that the American forces in Germany are about the finest organization of troops and the most efficient along the Rhine. There used to be a time in A. E. F. days also when the dough-boy objected to regulations. He doesn't now. For instance, the Provost Marshal of Coblenz recently made new regulations regarding hair-cuts. No dough-boy may have hair longer than one and a quarter inches. And no dough-boy has.

Once every six months the dough-boy gets a leave of absence, during which he can visit almost any Allied country in Europe he likes at the Government's expense and stay from two to three weeks. We are assured, however, that—

> The Yanks' activities in high finance, drill, study, athletics, travel, and amusements do not keep him from making a lot of friends. The esteem with which he was held in France three years ago has not been lessened along the Rhine. And the inhabitants of the Rhine city generally would be the sorriest people in the world if the Yanks were to be withdrawn. Letters have been sent to General Allen several times lamenting the departure of the Americans when there were rumors of this. For, while the Americans have given to this German city such an atmosphere of Americanism that one can feel almost in his homeland there, they have done it so easily and without interference that the Germans like it.
>
> The case on the Rhine has been a replica of the case in France during the A. E. F days. The big, strapping youths from America came into the German homes were billeted with the German people, gave chocolate and candy to the German children, petted the German dog, and, of course, courted and married the German *fraulein*. These marriages on the Rhine have been frequent since the order against fraternization has been lifted, but not, of course, so frequent as was reported some time ago by a Paris newspaper, which dilated to the length of a column that every day an American dough-boy married a "*Gretchen.*" This innate kindness of the dough-boy has stormed Coblenz more effectively than could his infantry and artillery. . . . . . .
>
> Every night along about dark you'll see more than a few scores of Yanks piloting their girls through the streets, escorting them home, and if you listen you will see that they are talking German. But the Army assures him when he wants to get married that his prospective wife has the character that he would expect from his wife. So before he can get permission to be married the German police, whose thoroughness in such matters is meticulous, gives him a full report on the German girl's doings almost from the time she was born. While the Army does not hinder marriages, it does not encourage them, and the dough-boy who becomes a benedict generally finds within a few weeks that orders transferring him to the States are awaiting him.
>
> After all, however, there is nothing unusual in the way the dough-boy has assimilated German life. He did the same in France. Now it is merely that he has ceased saying "*c'est beau*" and responds instead, "*das ist Schön.*" The change is

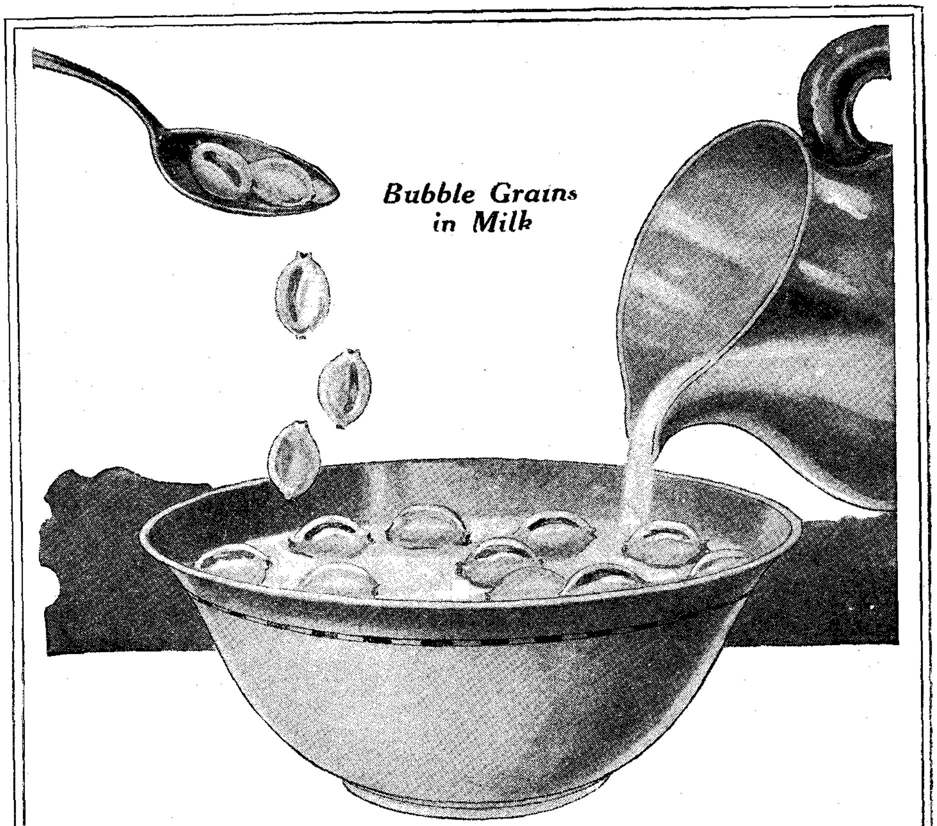
merely incidental to the exodus from Gondrecourt and Bar-le-Duc to Andernack and Weissenthurm.

Army officers along the Rhine will tell you that the fact that this large body of troops has been held together has been of inestimable value to the Army.

HE SMELTED NICKEL BY ACCIDENT

THE accidental element in scientific research is emphasized in a story told by A. J. Wadhams, assistant general superintendent of the International Nickel Company, of Bayonne, N. J., in a press bulletin issued by the Engineering Foundation, New York. This tale relates to the rather unusual manner in which nickel-steel came to be introduced, at a time in which that alloy was not an established fact. In the early '80's, Mr. Wadhams tells us, a paper on possible uses of nickel-steel for naval ordnance was read in London and found its way to Washington. At that time there was a bad yellow-fever epidemic in New Orleans. Some one suggested that it might be stopt by isolating the patients and keeping them at a low temperature. A hospital ship equipped with refrigerating apparatus, moored in the Mississippi River, was the plan decided upon. He continues:

> "Some studies of refrigerating machinery showed that one of the difficulties was to get a metal which would withstand the corrosive action of ammonia gas. The committee of Congress which had the matter in charge decided that the new alloy known as nickel-steel was the best metal. Thereupon bids were sent out for nickel. It was found that the world supply of nickel, which up to that time had been used principally for coinage, was so limited that some new supply would have to be found to meet the demand.
>
> "Col. R. M. Thompson, at that time proprietor of the Orford Copper Company, had on his hands a so-called copper ore, from the Sudbury district of Canada, which he found contained a substantial amount of nickel. There were no known methods about 1880 for separating nickel from copper as found in these ores. Here was an ore which contained the nickel the Government wanted for the hospital ship but no way to get it out. Having, however, the courage of his convictions, Colonel Thompson went to Washington and agreed to supply the nickel.
>
> "A small blast-furnace, through which these ores were smelted, was tried with every known flux which could be brought to Bayonne, N. J., with no results. Finally it was agreed that the general accumulation of miscellaneous ores, fluxes, and other materials would better be cleaned up before any further attempt was made. In the process of cleaning up Colonel Thompson had pointed out to him by one of his superintendents a pot of metal which had separated when dumped. No serious thought was given to this incident, but it was sufficiently suggestive to lead to sampling. The result showed the nickel in the bottom and the copper in the top.
>
> "The question then was, Which and what of the ingredients put through the blast-furnace, in the process of cleaning up, were responsible for the result?
>
> "By a process of elimination the proper combination was established. This separating process was known from that time on as the 'Orford Process.'"



Day's End

As children love to find it

Don't serve Puffed Grains in the morning only. They are all-day foods. Puffed Wheat in milk is the supreme dish for luncheons or for suppers.

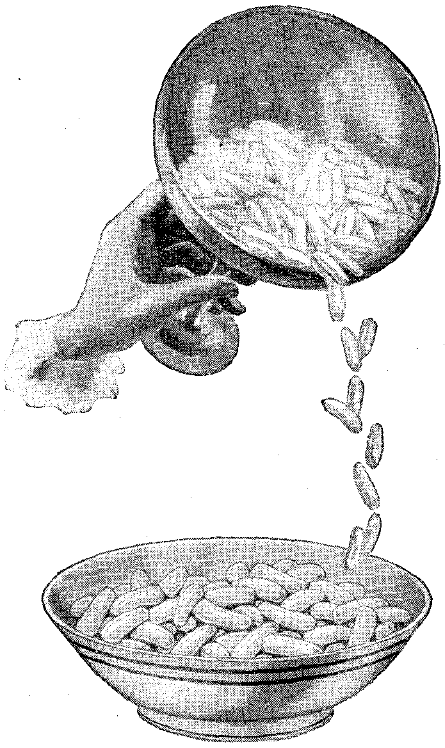
Think what it is—Grains of whole wheat steam exploded. Every food cell is blasted for easy digestion. So every grain element feeds

Flaky in texture—nut-like in taste

The toasted grains are puffed to bubbles, 8 times normal size. They are almost as flimsy as snowflakes. And the flavor is bewitching.

Whole wheat supplies 16 needed elements. Most other foods lack some of them, particularly the minerals. So every mother welcomes ways to make these whole grains tempting.

Puffed Grains do that. Children revel in them. Serve them in plenty, morning, noon and night. No other form of grain food has all the food cells broken.



Puffed Rice

Grains puffed to 8 times normal size.

Puffed Wheat

Whole grains steam exploded.

Morning Dainties

Mix Puffed Rice with your berries. They form a delicious blend. Or douse with melted butter. Or serve with cream and sugar. These flimsy, flavory tid-bits are confections.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE BOOKS OF 1920

A GLANCE at the total figures of book publication in the United States during the year 1920 reveals the fact that the decline in number which began in 1917, extended to 1918 and 1919, was continued in 1920—the number in the latter year (8,422) being 2,023 less than in 1916.

Because of the many factors which enter into the complicated publication of books in a certain period of time, like a year, not much importance can be attached to a statement of the number of titles of books issued, except as a matter of curiosity.

This survey of books for 1920, divided into classes, indicates with some degree of precision the state of activity in the publishing business, and incidentally the reflex influence on the bookselling industry, which is supplementary to the publishing business.

No attempt has been made to ascertain how many copies have been sold nor how many editions have been marketed, nor can we label the books as good, fair, or indifferent in quality, our record showing only *each title as one book.*

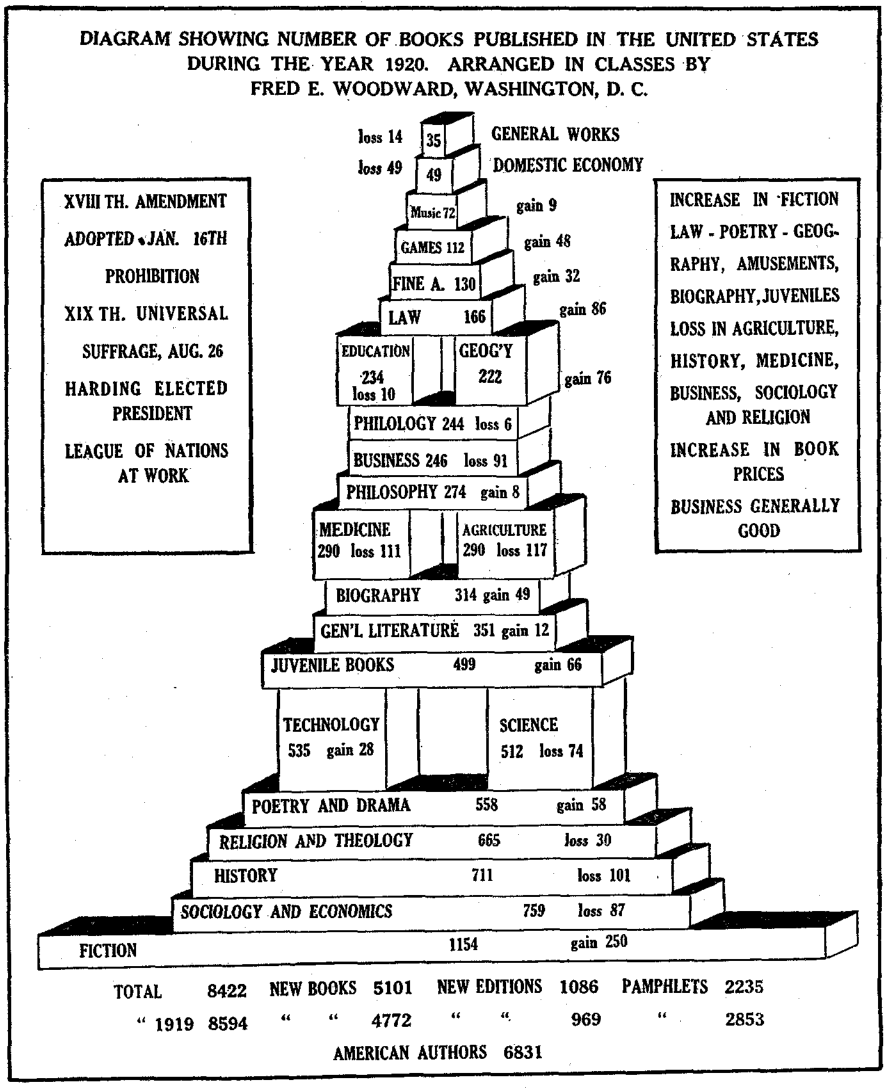


DIAGRAM SHOWING NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1920. ARRANGED IN CLASSES BY FRED E. WOODWARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

XVIII TH. AMENDMENT ADOPTED JAN. 16TH PROHIBITION
XIX TH. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, AUG. 26
HARDING ELECTED PRESIDENT
LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT WORK

INCREASE IN FICTION LAW - POETRY - GEOGRAPHY, AMUSEMENTS, BIOGRAPHY, JUVENILES
LOSS IN AGRICULTURE, HISTORY, MEDICINE, BUSINESS, SOCIOLOGY AND RELIGION
INCREASE IN BOOK PRICES
BUSINESS GENERALLY GOOD

TOTAL 8422 NEW BOOKS 5101 NEW EDITIONS 1086 PAMPHLETS 2235
" 1919 8594 " " 4772 " " 969 " 2853
AMERICAN AUTHORS 6831

A DECREASE OF 172

The total for the year, 8,422, was smaller by 172 than the number registered in 1919 (8,594), and was also smaller than any year since 1906 when the number was 7,139.

TWELVE CLASSES GAIN

Notable gains were made in fiction, 250 in a total of 1,154. This total was practically the same as in 1913, when the total fiction was 1,156, and was larger than any of the intervening years.

Geography and Travel gained 76 in a total of 222; Books for Juvenile Readers gained 66 in a total of 499; Poetry and Drama added 58 in a total of 558.

Biography and Memoirs made a gain of 49 in a total of 314.

SMALLER GAINS

Several substantial increases were shown in such minor classes as Games, Sports, and Amusements, 48 in a total of 112; Fine Arts, 32 in a total of 130, while small gains were recorded in Music, 9 in a total of 72; Philosophy, 8 in a total of 274; Techincal Books, 28 in a total of 535; General Literature, Essays, etc., 12 in a total of 351.

PRINCIPAL LOSSES

The principal losses were shown in Agriculture, 117 in a total of 290; Medicine and Hygiene, 111 in a total of 290; History 101 in a total of 711; Business, 91 in a total of 246.

Sociology and Economics also showed a smaller output for the year, 87 in a total of 759; Physical and Mathematical Science, 74 in a total of 712; Religion and Theology, 30 in a total of 665; Law, 38 in a total of 166.

SMALLER LOSSES

Several classes record trifling losses from the previous year, such as Education, 10 in a total of 234; Philology, 6 in a total of 244; General Works and Miscellaneous, 14 in a total of 35; Domestic Economy, a 100% loss, 49 in a total of 49, the number in 1919 being 98.

TOTAL FIGURES

The total of 8,422 is made up of 5,101 new books, presumably published for the first time, 1,086 new editions of older books, and 2,235 pamphlets or books of lesser trade importance.

A comparison of these figures with the record for 1919 shows that the number of new books had increased by 309 and the new editions by 117, while pamphlets had decreased by 598, a net loss of 172.

AUTHORSHIP

The number of books by American authors was 6,831, a decrease of 348 when compared with 1919, while books by English and other foreign authors included 615 manufactured in America and 976 imported, in both cases a slight gain over 1919.

The number of books imported, 976, was larger than in 1919 (808), and in 1918, (903), but was smaller by 2,070 than the number in 1910, when 3,046 were imported.

The total number of imported books from 1910 to and including 1920 is 21,036, or an annual average of 1912.

NOTES OF SPECIAL CLASSES

Philosophy has shown a steady decline since 1914, when the total number was 408, and the same is true of **Theology** and **Religion**, when the number registered was 1,032.

Law has steadily declined since 1912, when 862 were recorded in this class. **Education** has gradually declined since 1910, when the number was 523, altho the highest mark was in 1903 with 627.

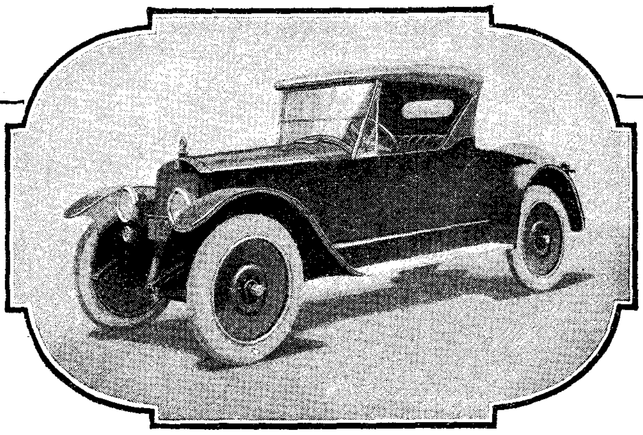
Applied Science as well as **Medicine** and **Hygiene** reached high levels in 1909 which have never since that time been reached.

Poetry and **Drama** has reached large figures since 1907 when the renaissance began, and the sum total in this class since that time has amounted to 9,900.

History, which reached the highest point in 1918 with 922 titles, has fallen back about 100 per year since that date.

Biography and **Travel** has been uniformly large since 1901, with 428, the peak occurring in 1911 with 695, and the depression caused by the war years is now being made up.

Fiction, which has been steadily declining since 1910, with 1,539, has displayed a notable gain of 250 over 1919, altho the entire period from 1900 to 1910 showed in every instance a larger total than the year 1920.



More Than Speed or Climbing

POWER means more than brute strength. The power of the Standard Eight is not the power of the motor alone, any more than the strength of a man means big biceps alone.

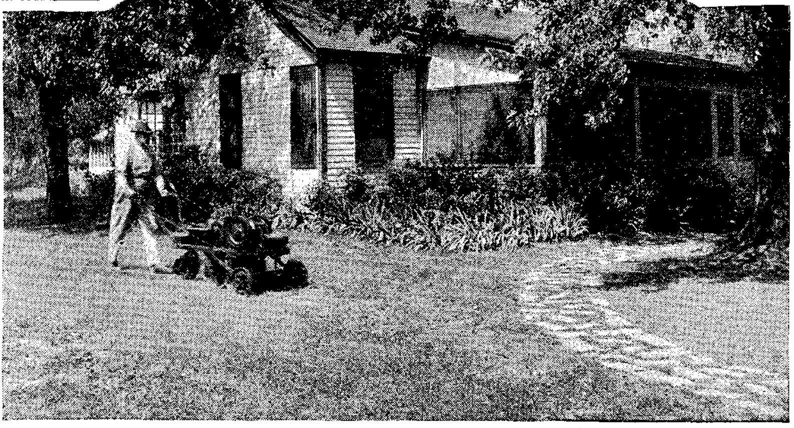
Power in an automobile involves the relation of motivity to weight, the coordination of balance with mass. This gives a responsiveness that is quick and sure. It is what the good golfer puts into his drive that gives him long distance without apparent effort. It is what the billiard player puts into his shot that gives a long roll to the balls without seeming to shoot hard.

Driving a Standard Eight gives you the same sort of pleasure you get when you play a game extremely well. You are exhilarated every minute of the while; you are not fatigued at the end; and you look forward to doing it again.

Touring Car, $3400 *Sport, $3400* *Roadster, $3400* *Chassis, $3150*
Vestibule Sedan, $5000 *Sedan, $4800* *Sedanette, $4500* *Coupé, $4500*
Above prices f. o. b., Butler, Pa.

STANDARD EIGHT
A POWERFUL CAR

STANDARD STEEL CAR COMPANY
Automotive Dept. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*



F. W. FOULD ESTATE, Libertyville, Ill.

Better Lawn at Half the Cost

FOR years we have specialized in building power lawn mowers for taking care of large lawns. Today, you will find thousands of the best kept grounds in the country are cared for with Ideal Power Lawn Mowers. Their use means *better care* because frequent cutting is easily possible—and the roller which is an integral part of their contraction keeps the sod smooth and firm. The big saving in labor means that you can do the work at less than *half the cost* of operating hand mowers.

The Ideal "Junior" for Medium Sized Lawns

The Ideal Junior is built essentially for medium sized lawns. It is a paying investment on lawns as small as 250 feet square, and at the same time will easily care for grounds that cover three to four acres. Also makes a splendid auxiliary unit on large grounds, golf courses and parks for trimming around shrubbery and cutting in close quarters.

The "Junior" mower has a 22-inch cutting unit and will do as much work per day as four or five hard working men with hand mowers. It is surprisingly reasonable in cost and very economical to operate.

Ideal 30" Power Lawn Mower for Large Lawns

Photo below shows our standard 30" Ideal Power Lawn Mower—a machine that has no equal in caring for large areas of grass—a money saving investment that does away with several men and horses.

This sturdy, powerful and simple 30" mower will easily cut 5 to 6 acres of lawn per day. Furnished with or without riding trailer; also with special cutting unit for putting green. Used on thousands of private estates, public parks, golf grounds, college grounds, cemeteries, etc.

Grass cutting time is here. Write or *wire* today for complete information. Stocks of mower carried in all principal cities; immediate delivery.

IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER COMPANY
R. E. OLDS, Chairman
420 Kalamazoo Street Lansing, Michigan

CHICAGO, ILL. 533 S. Dearborn St.
NEW YORK, N. Y., 270 West St.
BOSTON, MASS., 52 N. Market St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 709 Arch St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL., 222 N. Los Angeles St.
PORTLAND, ORE., 55 N. Front St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., 130 Camp St.
PITTSBURGH, PA., 108 West Parkway
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1500 Lakeside Ave.
DENVER, COLO., 18th and Wazee Sts.
ST. LOUIS, MO., 412-414 N. 4th St.
TORONTO, CANADA, 17 Temperance St.

IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER
Does the work of five hand mowers

COLT MEMORIAL, Hartford, Conn.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

EUGENIE AS AN INTIMATE KNEW HER

MARK TWAIN, in a memorable passage of "The Innocents Abroad," pictured the Emperor Napoleon III. as he saw him in Paris in 1867, contrasting him with the visiting Sultan of Turkey as the nineteenth century greeting the third, and outlining in a few curt, strong strokes, breezy of the plains of the West and the long muddy stretches of the Mississippi, the career of daring adventure that had converted him from the derided mountebank into the most conspicuous monarch on earth. Three years later the glory of Napoleon was to crumble to dust, and six years later he was to pass forever from all the pomp and ambition and sorrow of this world. Spectacular as was the destiny of Napoleon, it was no more so than that of the woman who bore his name and shared his throne. Moreover, he was spared all but the first few years of tragic exile. She survived the catastrophe of Sedan by half a century, to suffer a more poignant sorrow in the violent death of her only son, and to see her adopted country once again ravaged by war and German occupation. But having been spared so long, she was mercifully spared a little longer. When she passed, it was with the consciousness that the "lost provinces" has been regained, that once more the Tricolor was flying over Strasbourg and Metz.

Augustus Filon, the author of these "Recollections" (Funk & Wagnalls Company), is more than an apologist; he is a champion. Politically, the Emperor and Empress may have deserved some of the clamor and hate and contumely directed against them, altho Hugo's terrible arraignment of Napoleon as "*ni le fils de son père, ni le père de son fils,*" was as gratuitous as it was absurd. The Empress may have cherished ambitions and thought more of the future of her own son than of the anguish of a hundred thousand French mothers. The Emperor, surveying the world through those inscrutable, half-closed eyes, may have builded dreams of dominion that were more magnificent than they were scrupulous. But, personally, the Emperor had the true democracy of the heart, and the Empress, following his example, added her own natural graciousness. As they faced the world the drums rolled, and the trumpets blared, and the cuirasses of regiments of splendid horsemen flashed in the sunshine. Theirs it was to drape themselves in the insignia, to assume all the outward semblance of might and majesty, to look the part and to play the part. But once behind the closed doors or the drawn curtains at the Tuileries, or Compiègne, or Fontainebleau, or Saint-Cloud, there was always a certain simplicity, a kindliness, a courteous consideration pleasing to contemplate. The crowd that had been dazzled by the Imperial splendor, that had shouted, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" proved fickle; almost all of those who had known Napoleon and Eugènie in the intimacy of the royal homes remained stedfast to the end.

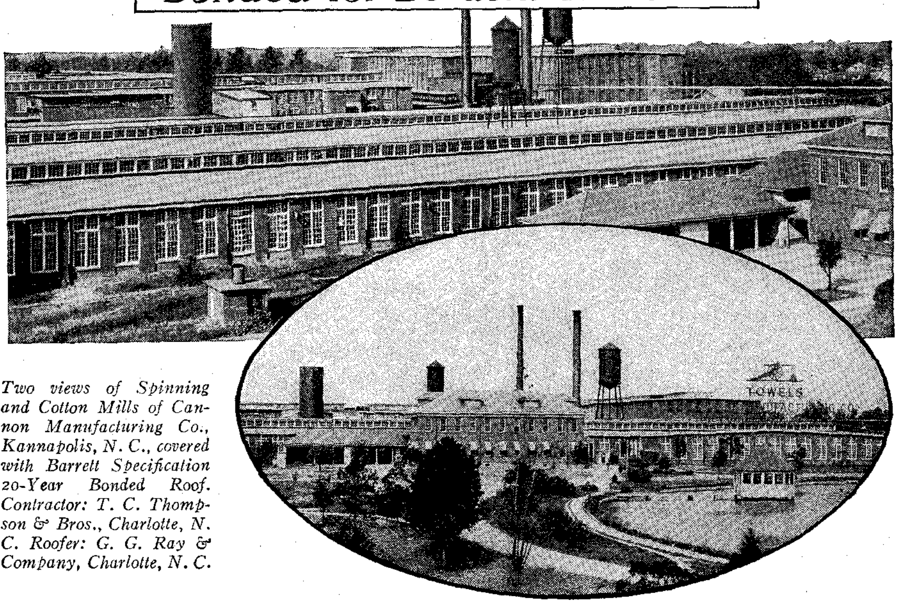
At times the life behind closed door or drawn curtain, as described by Mr. Filon, seems almost *bourgeois*. At Biarritz, for example, the Emperor was supposed to be holiday-making, and the subject of politics was absolutely banished. Nobody thought of dressing for dinner. The guests were either personal friends of the sovereigns or persons of distinction passing through the town to whom a special interview had been granted. Existence was a combination of the life in an ideal country house and that in a big seaside hotel. The days were given over to excursions and picnics. In the evening there was talk and the game called "consequences," and, Mr. Filon records: "It was amusing to find that the lights of literature were not nearly so brilliant in this mode of expression as were the butterflies of our own world. The Empress always kept the most witty of the questions and answers, so it is easy to guess that we all endeavored to excel. We also indulged in a lottery, where chance showed itself so discriminating that I have always suspected it was guided by a kind and generous hand."

Of course, there was no such simplicity when the life was in one of the palaces nearer to Paris. It was at Compiègne above all that the skill of the Empress was most taxed in playing the hostess. First the lists of invitations had to be drawn up and the "sets" made out so as to contain a fairly equal proportion of aristocrats, cosmopolitan notorieties, artists, men of learning, pretty women, and members of the Institute. Enmities and misunderstandings had to be considered, frictions and heartburnings avoided. All this required a knowledge of every person's character and past history. The assistance that the Empress received in this work was merely an added danger. Social sponsors too anxious to put forward the claims of some "charming American," or "wonderful *artiste,*" were frequently to be mistrusted. Also, whenever an invitation was sent to some one outside the ordinary court circle it was necessary to make sure that there would be no affronting refusal or that the acceptance would not result in some breach of etiquette. Then care had to be bestowed on the assignment of rooms, for the apartments had to be proportioned to the rank and importance of the guests; and afterward came the arduous task of preparing the program for the nine or ten days allotted to each set; of keeping the collection of varied personalities amused from nine in the morning till midnight. It was no easy work, and the Empress was consistently successful, despite an occasional error such as the following. To quote Mr. Filon:

"Mr. Egger, one of the professors at the Sorbonne, had handed to the Empress a roll of manuscript, sealed up, which he begged her to open and read, as he felt sure that it would interest her. The Empress, who did not know much about Mr. Egger beyond the fact that he was a very learned man, asked me to enlighten her as to his especial subject, and I therefore waxed enthusiastic over the genius of the eminent Greek scholar whose lectures I had attended at the Sorbonne. 'Ah!' said the Empress. 'Then Mr. Egger confines his work exclusively to ancient Greek?' 'That is so,' I replied.

"A few days after our conversation Mr. Egger happened to meet the Empress. 'Dare I venture to ask the opinion of your Majesty about the manuscript which I submitted for your Majesty's consideration said he. 'Oh, yes—yes,' answered the Empress. 'I found it most interesting. . . . Those memories of Greece are full of charm.' 'But, madame,' exclaimed the mystified professor, 'the manuscript contained an account of various unpublished documents relating to Marie Antoinette.'"

It was in September, 1867, that Mr. Filon became a member of the Imperial *entourage* as an assistant tutor of the Prince



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

Imperial. Therefore, he had been three years in the service when the Franco-Prussian War came, and his testimony, like the testimony of writers of other recent books about Eugènie, goes far toward clearing the Empress of the charge, persistent through the years, of responsibility for that disastrous conflict. Above all, was the saying ascribed to her: "This war is my war." That utterance the Empress ever stoutly denied, and it seems to have been no more than an invention of the astute, but not always scrupulous, Mr. Thiers. Even before the first engagement of the war had been fought and when the confidence of the French in the outcome of the struggle was reflected in the street cries, "a Berlin!" Mr. Filon quotes as follows a certain Mr. de Parieu:

"You know, of course, that every one says that the Empress has been exerting her influence for war? Well, I happen to know that this is untrue. The other day, when I was leaving the council, she said to me, 'What do you think of all this, Mr. de Parieu?' I replied: 'Madame, I think that if England were to offer her mediation, we should be very wrong not to accept it.' And she answered: 'I think so, too.'"

Often as has been told the story of the escape of the Empress from the Tuileries after the news of the capitulation at Sedan had brought the downfall of the Empire, every new version presents some new and hitherto unfamiliar angle. After all that flight of actual history compares dramatically with those chapters of "Vingt Ans Apres," in which Dumas narrated the manner in which Cardinal Mazarin, Anne of Austria, and the young King Louis XIV., made their way out of Paris during the war of the Fronde. There were any number of D'Artagnans in the flight of 1870, among them the American dentist, Dr. Evans. When the fugitives made their way from the Tuileries through the galleries of the Louvre and out to the place before the church of Saint-Germain d'Auxerrois, which, some three hundred years before, had sounded the tocsin for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, they were recognized by a lad of eighteen, who threatened the Empress with his fist, and then rushed back to the crowd to shout his discovery. But his voice was lost in the deafening tumult, and in a moment the Empress had been whisked into a waiting hackney-coach which proceeded to move at the best pace possible through the excited throngs. The Empress fortunately had her veil down. Some of the passers-by looked inside the carriage, and one man thrust his head through the door opposite the Empress and shouted at the top of his voice: "Long live the Nation!" After going to several houses and finding the owners absent, the Empress thought of Dr. Evans, who welcomed her and set about devising the best means for her escape. It was in Dr. Evans's carriage that the journey past the unguarded gates of Paris and on to Nantes was made. There were dangerous moments during the subsequent days of flight. The driver of a hired carriage, little guessing whom he was driving, refused to go farther, and deposited the travelers at an inn, where it was necessary to cross the yard and brave observation. The Empress had refused to assume a disguise. It was not vanity. She felt that if she were discovered in disguise she would be an object of ridicule, and lose her dignity both as woman and sovereign. Finally, Deauville was reached, and after a tempestuous channel crossng the Empress was landed in England from the yacht of Sir John Burgoyne.

In the first days of exile there appeared a rather mysterious Frenchman by the name of Regnier with various schemes to take the Empress back to France and to bring the war to an early end. Such credentials as he possest in going from personage to personage were apparently self-bestowed. For one or two weeks he roused the curiosity of the entire world. Then he lapsed into obscurity. Says Mr. Filon:

"Even now when I call up the figure of this truly extraordinary diplomat, who appeared suddenly one night at Hastings and vanished with equal suddenness another night at Chiselhurst, this man whom no one knew, who had given himself the mission of saving France, and who tried to carry this out by sheer insolence and audacity, I still feel in the dark as to his true motives and his real origin. Whom did he serve? Was he from God or from 'the Other,' as the exorcists of the Middle Ages used to say. Was he a friend or an enemy? I know not—but this much I do know, that his arguments, his advice, and his prophecies, everything that he had said, has been literally verified and justified. Let me call the attention of all unbiased and unprejudiced minds to the following terrible progression:

"When giving up his sword at Sedan, the Emperor could have concluded peace at the price of a war-indemnity and of a rectification of the frontier.

"On September 20, at Ferrières, Jules Favre could have concluded peace by ceding Strasbourg and its environs.

"On October 30, at Sèvres, the conditions of peace would have been the cession of Alsace and an indemnity of two thousand million francs.

"At the end of January the actual conditions of peace involved giving up Alsace, a part of Lorraine, and an indemnity of five thousand million francs."

In March, 1871, the Emperor joined the Empress at Chiselhurst. There was one moment of the twenty-four hours of the daily life in England that recalled the years of departed grandeur. At eleven o'clock in the evening the Empress rose, and from the doorway, as of old at the Tuileries, she acknowledged by a curtsy the profound obeisance. "This curtsy," says Mr. Filon, "she performed with supreme elegance; and this exquisite curtsy, of which she had made a work of art, charmed our eyes at Farnborough as well as at Chiselhurst up to the day when age and its infirmities intervened. It was the last and only vestige of Imperial etiquette which the Empress retained in her exile."

The last great sorrow. In 1879 no cable existed between London and the Cape. Therefore, the news of the death of the Prince Imperial, killed in skirmish with the Zulus on June 1, took three weeks to transmit to Madeira, where it was known on June 20. The same day it reached the British Government. Queen Victoria, wishing to spare her friend the horror of first reading of her son's fate in the morning newspapers, sent the Lord High Chamberlain, Lord Sydney, to break the news. But it was the aged Duc de Bassano who conveyed the message. The minute that he entered the Empress's room she read tragedy in his face. "Is my son ill?" There was no reply. "Is he wounded? . . . I will leave for Africa at once." Still

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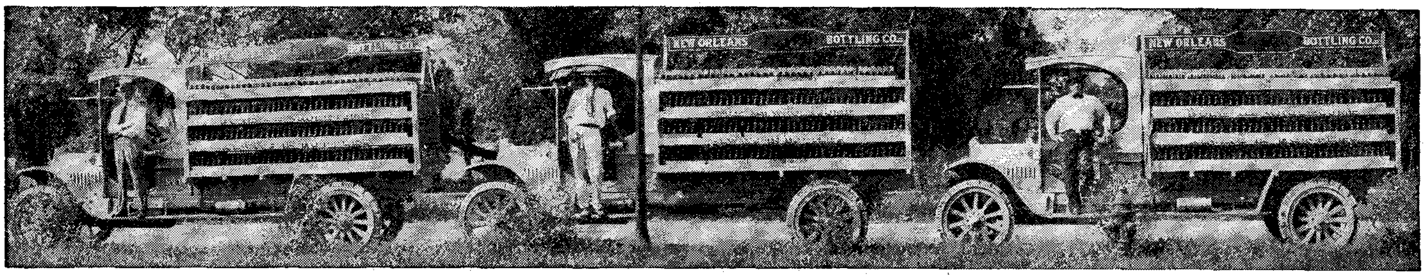
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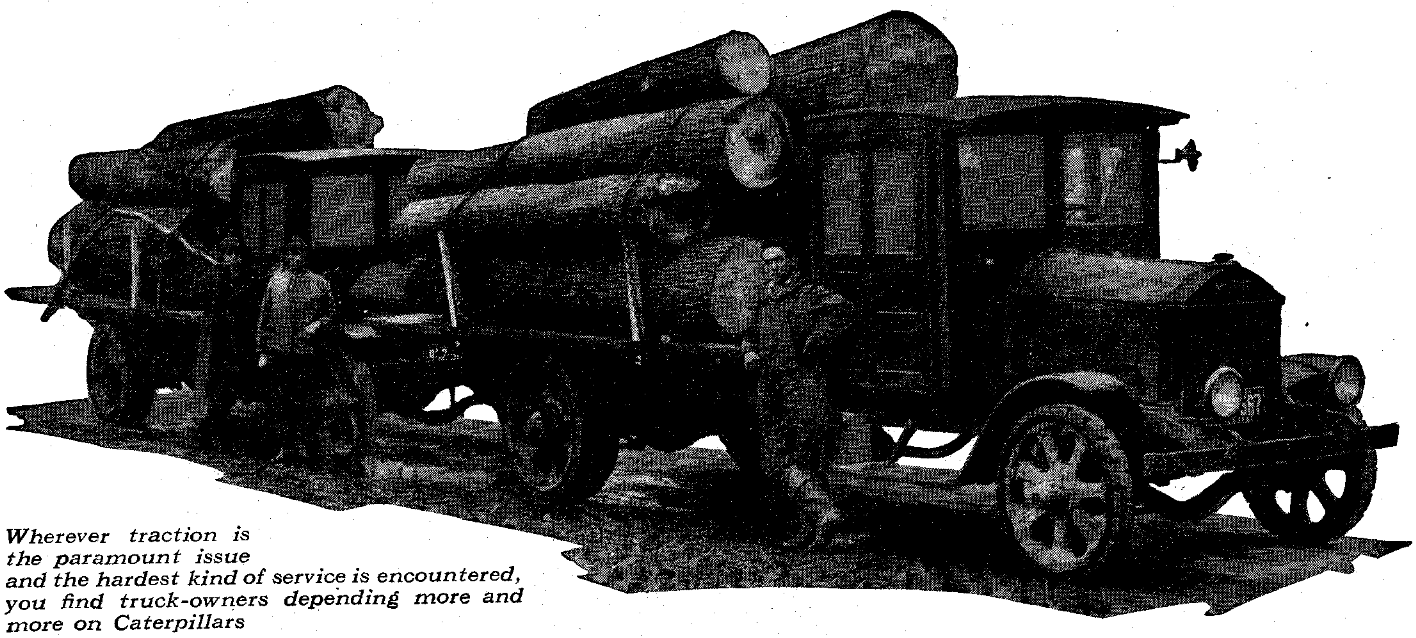

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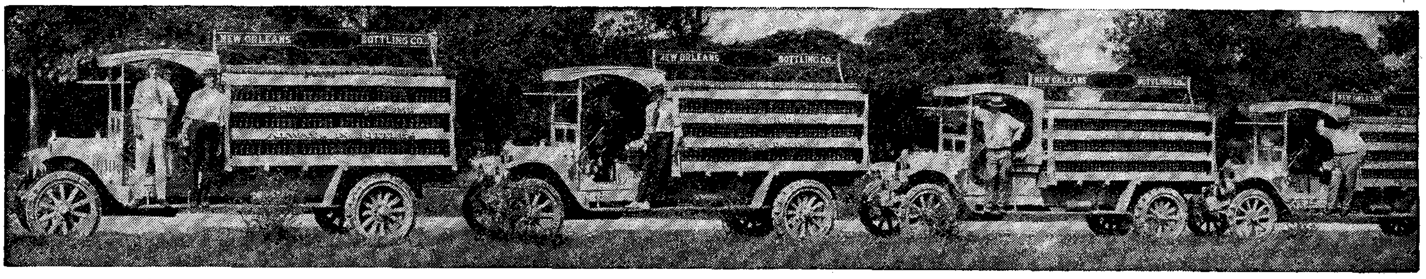

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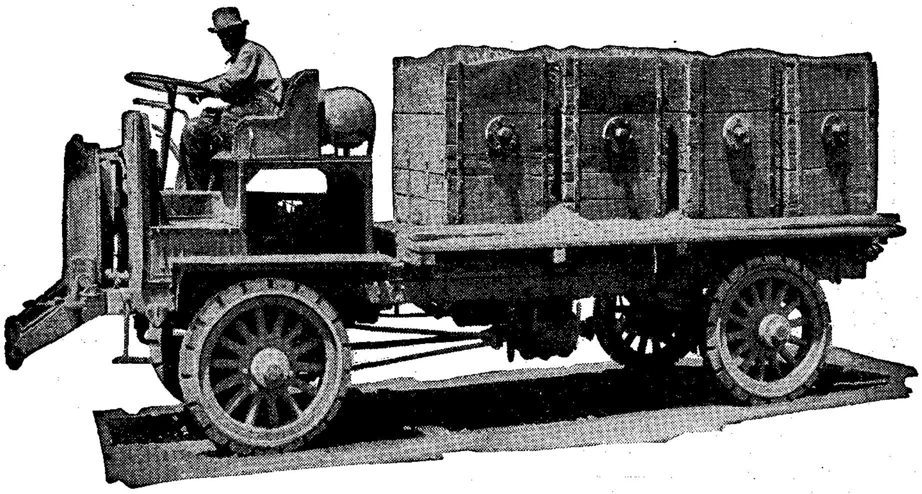

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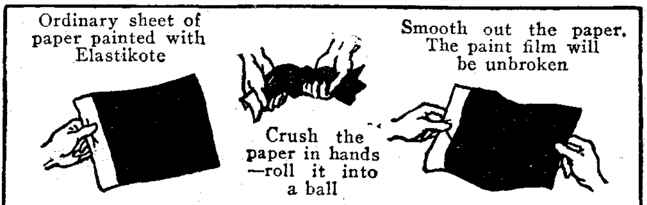

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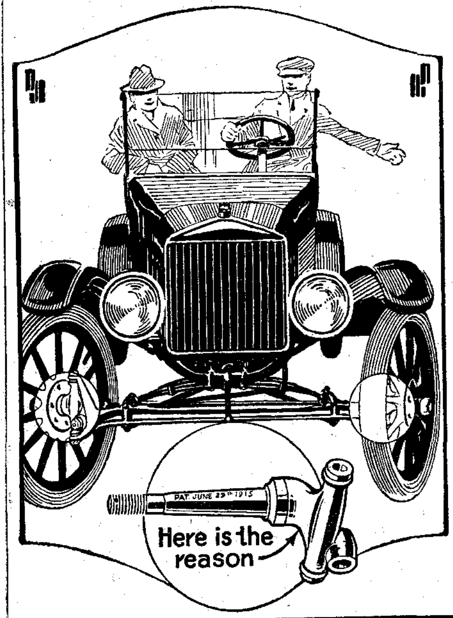

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there was silence. Thereupon the Empress rose from where she was sitting and walked up to the unhappy Duke. She looked straight into his eyes, but he could not meet her gaze. Then she understood, and, uttering one heartbroken cry, she fell fainting into the arms of her old Chamberlain.

In his concluding chapter Mr. Filon says: "When these lines appear the Empress Eugènie will be no more." Serving the Empress in the capacity of tutor to her son from 1867, acting as her private secretary during the Regency of 1870, and sharing the first years of exile in England, Mr. Filon left the present "Recollections" among his manuscripts with instructions that they were not to be published during the Empress's lifetime. The book is in no sense a biography. It is not intended as an apology or as a panegyric. But its personal note, and that unspoken, chivalric, Old-World devotion which was perhaps unguessed by the author, but which the discriminating and discerning reader will find between the lines, give it a rare and permanent charm.

DE MORGAN'S LAST CHAPTER

WILLIAM DE MORGAN'S last novel is, unhappily, only a fragment, less than half of it having been finished at his death. But it is a splendid fragment; one that can not be lightly thrust into the background in any estimate of his complete work. Of "The Old Man's Youth and the Young Man's Old Age" (Henry Holt & Co.), he had completed most of the first half, dealing with the youth of his hero, Eustace John Pascoe, and the history of the Pascoe family, leaving only a few blank spaces which were to have dealt with the underlying motive of the poisoning of the hero's mother by the governess. There was to have been a brief connecting link covering Eustace John's prosperous middle age, in Australia, and then the story was to resume, in detail, with his tragic old age as a solitary, returned wanderer in the scenes of his youth. Thus the plan of the tale was itself unique; a characteristically De Morganish conception. But, unfortunately, we can do little more than guess what he would have made of the latter part, tho one may be sure he would have, somehow, harmonized the discords to a conclusion more "healing" and hopeful than is the impression left by the book in its present state. For, as it stands, it is undeniably a veritable soul's tragedy, tho there are gleams of what De Morgan himself has called his "immortalism" that relieve the somber tone of the whole.

Mrs. De Morgan was able to give, in concise but sufficiently full outline, the missing steps of the plot. She has done so with great skill and to sound dramatic effect, but one misses the warmth and the breadth of handling that De Morgan would have given it.

The first part of the book is concerned with Eustace John's boyhood, school-days, adolescence, and the futile study of art—in the '50's, the London of De Morgan's own youth—and the beginning of his love-affair with the girl he was to marry. Here De Morgan is at his best. The portrayal of the Pascoe family is as fine as anything he has done: the father, genial, humorous, a trifle eccentric, puzzled by his son's artistic experiments; at first the victim of a nagging wife, and afterward the husband of the scheming governess; Helen, the governess, who manages to poison Mrs. Pascoe so cleverly that she is not even suspected until long after; the sisters, and Eustace John's friend "Cooky," a Jew; the old nurse, "Varnish," and a number of minor characters!—all these are drawn with a master's touch. Nathaniel Pascoe is worthy to stand beside old Vance, and De Morgan has done no Cockney figure with more delicate humor than that of "The Man."

Much of the book is taken up with an account of the art schools and art life of the period. Eustace John was uneasily aware of the fact that he couldn't paint, but there was no one to tell him so; still less any one to teach him how, had he been able to learn. These chapters rise sometimes from the genially humorous into rather caustic delineation.

It is impossible to summarize so complex and long a plot in brief space; let the reader unravel it himself. But one brilliant thread may be picked out, in Helen's story. The murder itself is perhaps the inspiration of a moment, but she is bent on marrying Mr. Pascoe, and succeeds. After the marriage, one of the daughters, Roberta, and old Varnish, the nurse, begin to suspect; Roberta knows that Helen entered her mother's room at the time of the overdose of laudanum, and could have given it. But she has no proof. She marries and goes away, and there is no exposure. Even after Mr. Pascoe's death Helen keeps her secret until near the end, when, having become a Catholic, she confesses—and the priest does not believe her. Through all the long years we see her, a member of the family, more and more accepted, even loved by some of the young folk, carrying the consciousness of her guilt. The dramatic irony of it all is tremendous.

One must also note the love-story of "Cooky" and poor, lame Gracey, Eustace John's favorite sister. They can not marry because he is a Jew, and his orthodox mother is bitterly opposed. He goes off to India and is heroically killed in the Mutiny. De Morgan has treated this love-theme with a simple, understanding pathos and sincerity, a delicacy and humanness and fine restraint, that make it as perfect as anything of its kind in all literature.

Like all De Morgan's work (with one possible exception), this is spaciously conceived. There is never anything superficial about him. He works in all three dimensions—with an occasional excursion into a fourth. It is all "in the round"; one can inspect his figures from all possible angles. This breadth and depth of treatment is one thing that lifts him so far above all contemporaries; at least since Stevenson. But it is, perhaps, well to repeat Professor Phelps's caution that a reader who does not know De Morgan should not begin to read him in this book. It is, in a peculiar sense, a last chapter. But those who have followed, with delight, all his earlier work, will value this, fragmentary as it is, as a suitable completion of his great contribution to our literature.

Law the Luxury.—Seth Thomas says he has quit the law. He and Lige Smith went to law for a shoat. He won the pig, which soon died of cholera, and he and Lige each had to sell a horse to pay their lawyers.—*De Witt (Ark.) New Era.*

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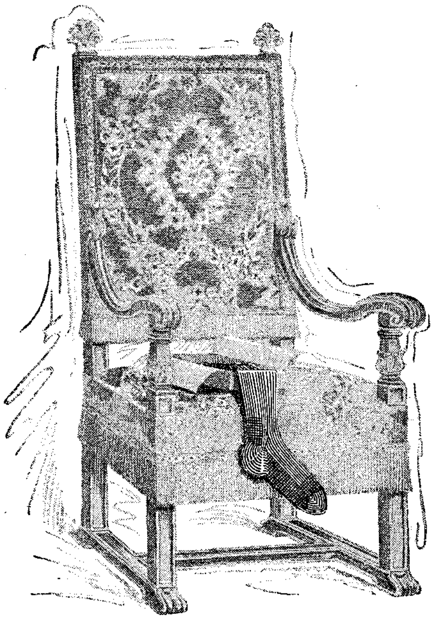

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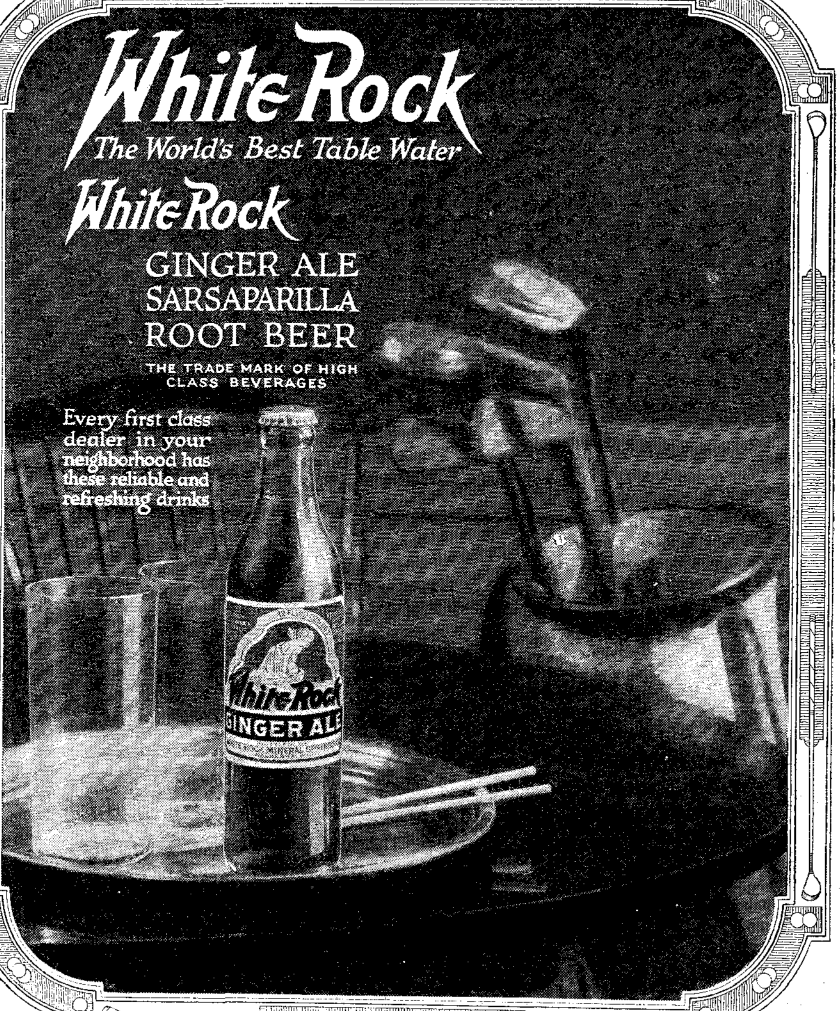

White Rock
The World's Best Table Water

White Rock
GINGER ALE
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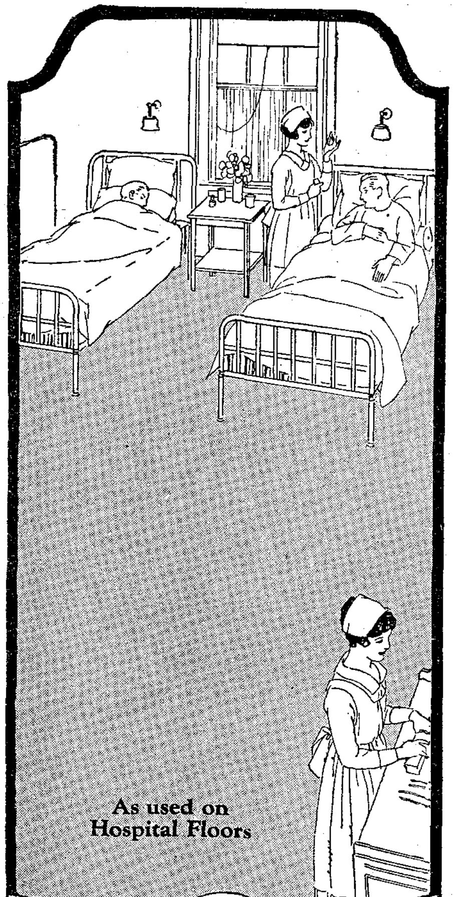
ROOT BEER

THE TRADE MARK OF HIGH CLASS BEVERAGES

Every first class dealer in your neighborhood has these reliable and refreshing drinks



S-V-W
KOVERFLOR
TRADE MARK

The Sanitary
Floor Covering

THIS is the floor covering for floors that must be clean and kept clean.

Koverflor is floor covering in liquid form. It covers the floor perfectly, forming a sanitary, tile-like surface of unusual lasting qualities.

For Wood or Cement
Floors, *Inside or Outside*

Water cannot affect it, weather does not harm it. It is alkali-proof, lime-proof—impervious to the action of oil or grease.

Koverflor was created to protect hospital, porch, school, office, factory, kitchen, cellar, hallway, garage and basement floors and all other wood or cement floor surfaces, indoors or outdoors, including steamship and boat decks.

Hardware and paint dealers sell Koverflor. Ask *your* dealer for it, or send us his name and receive the Koverflor Sample Book.

STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
Manufacturers of
Elastica Varnishes *Satinette Enamel*
Kwickwork Auto Finishes, etc.
90 West Street New York City
55 Stevenson Street, San Francisco, Cal.
506 Oakland Ave., S.W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Foreign Branches: London, Paris, Melbourne
Standard-Cooper Bell Co.
2600 Federal Street Chicago, Ill.
STANDARD

IS THE YOUNGER GENERATION IN PERIL?

(*Continued from page* **12**)

Many of the college editors, even those who apparently disapprove of exaggerated relaxation of the present day, use the whole subject principally as a basis for humor. The University of Illinois *Siren* explains for these objectors:

"Our attitude toward present-day dress has been one of ridicule rather than criticism. Poking fun does more good than sermons ever will on such a question—and if bow legs and thick ankles won't curb the present patent indecency in women's dress, morality surely hasn't any chance."

This same publication, however, furnishes a vivid arraignment of the modern dance, in the comments of a musician who played for college dances. The musician decided, one day, that he would play for no more such dances, and he gives his reason in these words:

"The girls—some of them, not all of them, of course—dance by me with their eyes closed, their cheeks inflamed, a little line of passion across their brows. They cling to their partners; they cling and clutch. They are like Madonnas, some of them, and yet they dance . . . that way. The men who use us for an audience are not capable—quite—of being terrible. They are exhibitors, rather. They show us the closed eyes and dusky-red cheeks of their partners—they wink at us, they turn their eyes heavenward, as if to say, 'You birds will know me, I wager, when next you see me. See what a state this girl is in. Hasn't she fallen for me, tho? Look at her; look at her!'—then they toddle out of sight."

"Since not all the powers can curtail for an instant the freedom of the gentler sex in following Dame Fashion wherever she may lead," remarks the Baker *Orange* (Baldwin City, Kan.) in a lighter vein, "it is thought that the male students of Baker will shortly petition for a rule to compel the wearing of blinkers by all men students, with the additional safeguard of dark glasses on windy days." While the University of South Carolina *Gamecock* seriously observes that "a callousness toward every appeal of decency is tending insidiously to destroy the very foundation of our standards governing once innocent recreations," the Dartmouth *Jack-o'-Lantern* attacks the subject in this frivolous manner, somewhat characteristic of the more sophisticated student papers:

"We're a dizzy people. The shimmy proves that, without the ghost of a need for further proof. We—any of us—will travel for miles on a black night through mud and rain, we will endure any discomfort, eventually to arrive at a place where the shimmy is being shaken. Young girls, pretty girls, vivacious girls trust themselves to come safely through the identical experiences many of their wartime sweethearts were enduring in France. They will shimmy for hours, indefinitely, undergoing the pangs of hunger and increasing bodily fatigue. The mental side probably is not very much taxed. The effect seems merely to be that next night and thereafter they are ready to shimmy wherever the shimmy is being vibrated. All this doesn't prove anything, except that we're a dizzy lot!"

The Cornell *Widow*, known in the periodical world as one of the cleverest and best-edited of student publications, presents this rimed review of the changes that dancing has undergone:

"Times have waxed and waned a lot, as old-timers can recall, and the dancing now is not what it used to be at all; only awkward rubes and hicks execute the bows and kicks that were clever parlor tricks when our *paters* threw a ball. Our progenitors took pleasure in a slow and solemn way; they would tread a stately measure that was anything but gay, and the orchestra would render sentimental stuff and tender which the folks of either gender wouldn't listen to to-day. With a flock of flutes and 'cellos, plus a harp and silver horn, these accomplished music fellows would play on till early morn; they could keep 'Blue Danube' flowing without letting up or slowing, till the bantams started crowing and they'd leave to hoe the corn. But your strictly modern dancers don't go in so much for grace, and the minuet and lanciers have been boosted from the place; for the 'poetry of motion' has been backed into the ocean, and a sort of 'free-verse' notion has possest our jaded race. Now the orchestra that's snappy and a hit with all the boys, aims to keep the rabble happy with a slew of fancy noise; and the syncopated stammer of a cow-bell and a hammer add the sort of blare and glamour that contain a thousand joys. With a saxophone complaining, and a banjo chirping in; a fiddle that is straining to be heard above the din; and a handy man and drummer, who I think should be a plumber tho he's mentioned as a comer—how they make the flappers grin. It is said they play with feeling, yet somehow it misses me; they are experts at concealing all the tune and melody; but for present ways of tripping, cheek to cheek and closely gripping, I admit they're simply ripping, and they suit it to a T!"

And as for the maids of yesterday and of to-day, says *The Widow:*

"They used to wrap their hair in knobs fantastic, high, and queer; but now they cut it short in bobs or curl it round their ear. The skirts they wore would scrape the street, and catch the dust and germs; they're now so far above their feet, they're not on speaking terms. The things they do and wear to-day, and never bat an eye, would make their fogy forebears gray, they'd curl right up and die."

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS WHO FIND CONDITIONS BAD

"There can be no question as to the deteriorating influence of some of the modern dances and of the extremes in dress which have appalled those who would conserve the youth of the nation," declares Dean Fettermann, of the University of Pittsburgh. The Rev. Pres. E. P. Tivnan, S.J., Ph.D., of Fordham University, New York, considers the country in danger of "a harvest of social demoralization." He writes:

"The common boast is of our civiliza-

WOMEN are the great catalog readers

ABOUT the time a woman makes up her mind to buy new rugs or furniture, clothes, an automobile, or anything, she begins to send for and read catalogs and booklets on the subject.

Right here the contest between your printing and another's printing begins. It is going on all the time in thousands of good homes. Women are reading catalogs, looking at pictures, deciding against this one and holding that one for further reference, every step leading to an ultimate sale.

Maybe you don't issue a catalog at all. Maybe you don't know that people, especially women, like to look at pictures of things before seeing them in the stores. Or perhaps you present your possible customers with a catalog or booklet that isn't printed as well as your printer might have done it, if he had better paper, plenty of time, and a good working dummy carefully laid out in advance.

S. D. Warren Company wants to help printers and buyers of printing to produce better printing, and Warren's Standard Printing Papers are offered to that end.

Better Paper means Better Printing, because Better Paper, in the Warren sense, means paper that will print just as it is expected to print, every sheet, every ream, every case, evenly, uniformly, and with variation reduced to a minimum.

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printing

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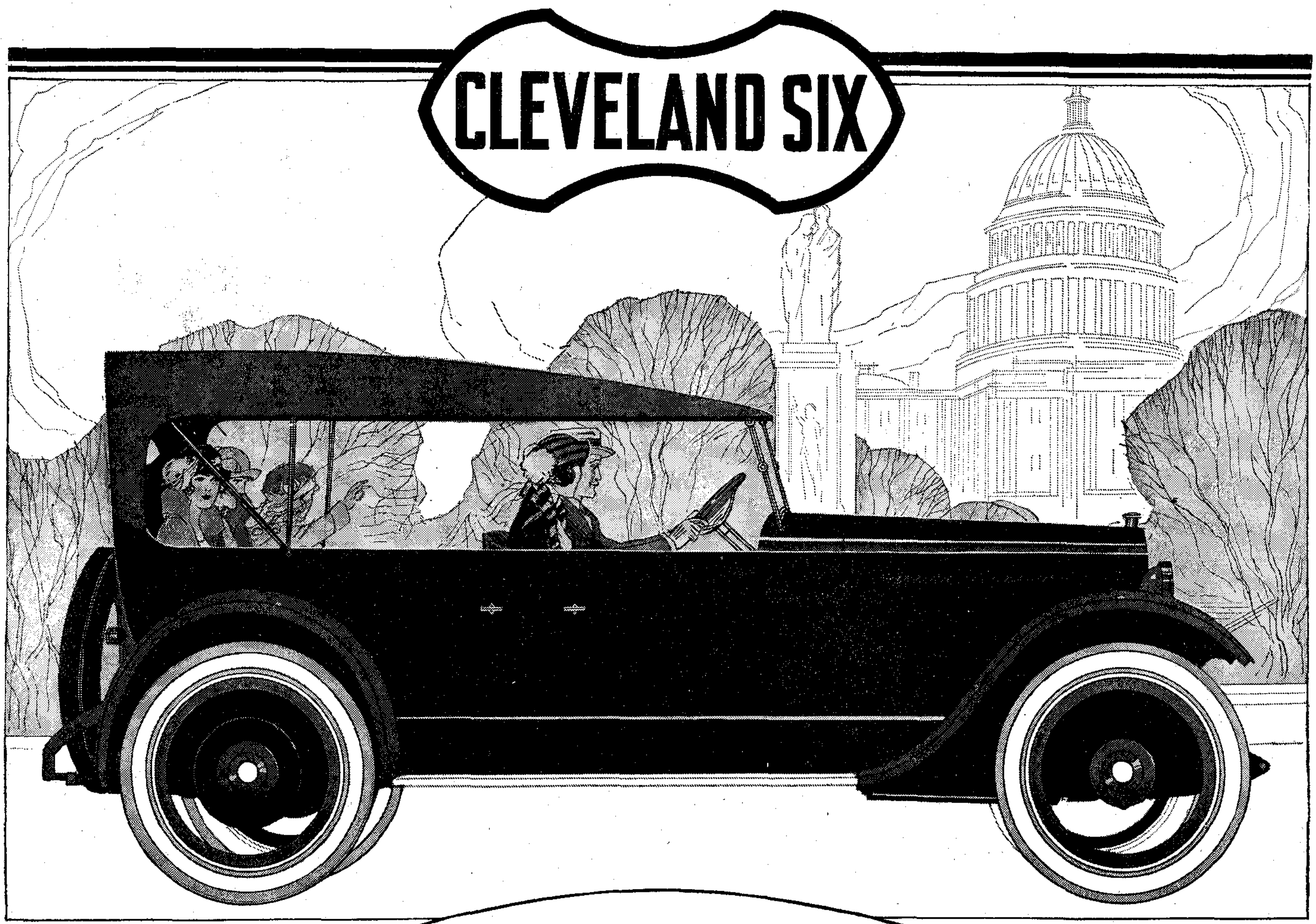
Warren's
STANDARD
Printing Papers

IN addition, printing to be done on a Warren paper should be carefully planned. Every paper merchant who sells Warren's Standard Printing Papers has recently distributed copies of a book written about Warren's Olde Style, and containing material that not only tells how to get the most out of that paper, but makes the job of preparing a dummy for a catalog, booklet, or other piece of printing easier, simpler, and so accurate as to greatly reduce the liability of error, lost time, or unexpected expense.

These books are distributed by the paper merchants to printers, engravers, advertising managers, artists, and designers. If you do not know the Warren distributor nearest your city, write us for his name.

S. D. WARREN COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

WARREN'S
STANDARD PRINTING PAPERS



Wins Distinction By Its Better Qualities

The Cleveland has been in the motor market less than two years but in that time it has established genuine popularity from coast to coast. For in that time it has been called upon to do all the things expected of an automobile, and it has done them with honor. Today the Cleveland has satisfied owners in every part of the country.

It Makes Its Friends By Its Character

Featuring the Cleveland is the exclusive Cleveland motor, most highly refined of the overhead valve type, pliant and powerful. Its unusual degree of acceleration and fuel economy are subjects of much comment.

You will be interested in how easy the Cleveland is to handle, the instantly positive action of its brakes, and the comfort in riding which is so much contributed to by its long underslung springs.

Four Beautiful Bodies

Four splendidly built, upholstered and finished bodies, are pleasing to the best taste. Let us suggest that you defer buying any other light six or four until you know the Cleveland.

Cord Tires Standard Equipment

Touring Car (Five Passengers)	$1465	Roadster (Three Passengers)	$1465
Sedan (Five Passengers)	$2475	Coupe (Four Passengers)	$2375

Prices F. O. B. Cleveland

CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O.

Export Department: 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address: "CLEVE-AUTO"

$1465

tion and progress, and yet we turn to the dark forest and the dusky, untutored savage, loathsome of habit, for our modern music, dances, and, in some measure, dress. If this sort of progress continues, the followers of so-called evolution may well hope to find the long-missing link."

"The shameless laxity so evident in many high-school dances, and the universal lack of clothing on the street as well as on the dance floors," agrees President Johnson, of Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., "are indications of a moral state that is most deplorable." The dance situation, says President Campbell, of Sterling College, Sterling, Kan., can best be summed up in the words of a New York judge, who said, "This generation is sex mad." Several presidents write in agreement with President Wood, of Stephens Junior College, Columbia, Mo., that the difficulty may be traced to "relaxation from the nervous tension that held the people in its grip during the war." In the words of President Guyer, of Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio, "war gives an ugly turn to the dearest things in life, and to morals there is no exception."

In the South, the immorality wave appears, from the replies received to THE DIGEST letter, to have excited more apprehension than in other sections of the country. Twenty-three out of a total of thirty-three college authorities believe that conditions are very bad. In the East and in the Middle West the replies are evenly divided. In the Far West, including the Pacific slope, however, college presidents agree, seven to one, that there is no special occasion for alarm. Taking up the view-point of those Southerners who feel that something should be done at once, we are told by President Murphy, of the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.:

"The low-cut gowns, the rolled hose and short skirts are born of the Devil and his angels, and are carrying the present and future generations to social chaos and destruction. It is time something is done to bring fathers and mothers, who are primarily responsible, to their senses on this subject."

"Unless fond and foolish mothers are awakened," agrees President Countiss, of Grenada College, Grenada, Miss., "the engulfing wave of sensuality will continue to take its fearful toll from their fireside." "It is certainly time for a united effort to be made," affirms the Rev. C. O. Gray, president of Tusculum College, Greenville, Tenn., "to try to reform not only the dress of our young people but many of the social activities in which they are engaged." President Bishop, of Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, writes that altho a college president may not be likely to know at first hand very much about the new dances and costumes—

"He probably does know that some sinister influence is at work which is breaking down the reserve of our American young women both in dress and in manners. And he sees, on every 'full-dress' social occasion, examples of the style of women's dress which leave the arms, shoulders, back, and part of the bosom uncovered, and also expose, in certain postures or in unguarded movements, an inch or more of the naked limbs between the end of the short skirt and the rolled-down stockings. He is likely to be considered an old fogy, but his heart turns cold with apprehension concerning the womanhood and the motherhood of the coming generations. If he were not too much concerned about his own 'dignity' he would like to wring the necks of the low-lived designers (most of them men, it is said) of the styles of which some American women are the half-innocent and wholly silly victims."

The only college president in the Far West who has written to express any degree of alarm at the situation suggests that the key to reform "is largely in the hands of the mothers of the women students. As long as the mothers encourage and consent to the style of dress, or lack of dress, there is but little hope of change in the situation." Perhaps the most serious indictment is brought by Miss Lillian E. Dimmit, Dean of Women at Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa. She is quoted by the New York *Tribune* to this effect:

"The war has played havoc with our ethical standards, and after four years of killing it is only natural. It is certainly responsible for part of the riotous license found among students in the junior high schools. The number of cases of immorality is appalling. There is hardly enough honor in some of the institutions to float their honor systems, but we are madly endeavoring to save the youth.

"Extreme social life has found its way into the schools and colleges. High-school girls are the social butterflies, and they get their ideals from the sensational movies.

"While a careful system of chaperonage would not guarantee right living or pure morals, it would be protective and react on the students and help save the home from the bitter criticism of to-day."

THE "FLAPPER PROBLEM" IN THE NEWSPAPERS

The same general moral, that the greatest danger is to be found among girls of high-school age, is pointed by a series of widely advertised full-page articles in the Boston *Sunday Advertiser*. "The girl of fourteen is the problem of to-day," we are told, in large, black-faced letters, in the introduction to one of the pages of exposure and criticism. Among the "modern conditions" assigned as causes of trouble are:

"1. Auto 'pickups.'

"2. Modern dances and commercialized dance halls.

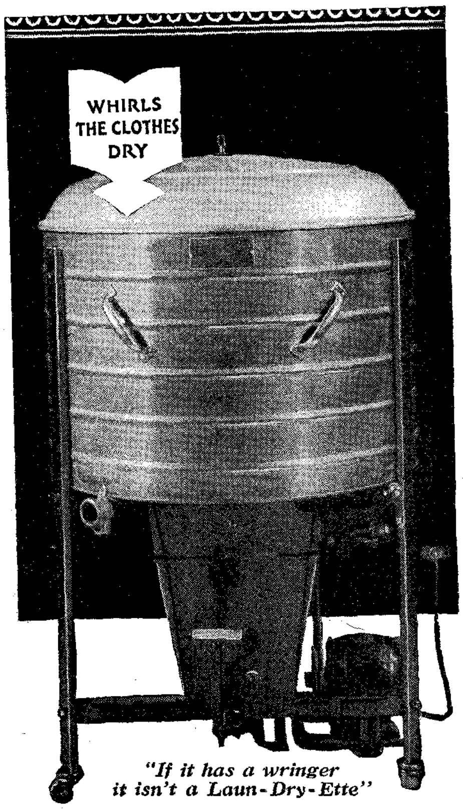
"3. Modern fashions.

"4. The pocket-flask habit, an outgrowth of prohibition.

"5. The occasional unclean movie.

"But the first blame is being placed on the mother—the child-girl's first guardian."

Dr. Kate W. Barrett, national president of the Florence Crittenton League, is quoted to this effect:



"If it has a wringer it isn't a Laun-Dry-Ette"

Have you seen this wringerless washing machine yet?

EVERYWHERE people are talking about it—and buying it! Everywhere people are finding out how it washes, rinses, blues and then *whirls* a whole tubfull *dry for the* line in one minute.

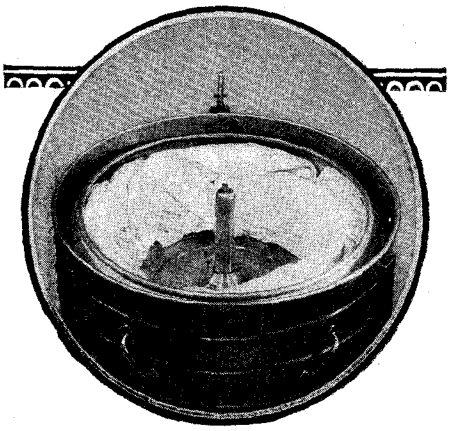
Everywhere folks are telling how it doesn't smash buttons, makes ironing easier, prevents red hands, cuts down work and saves time.

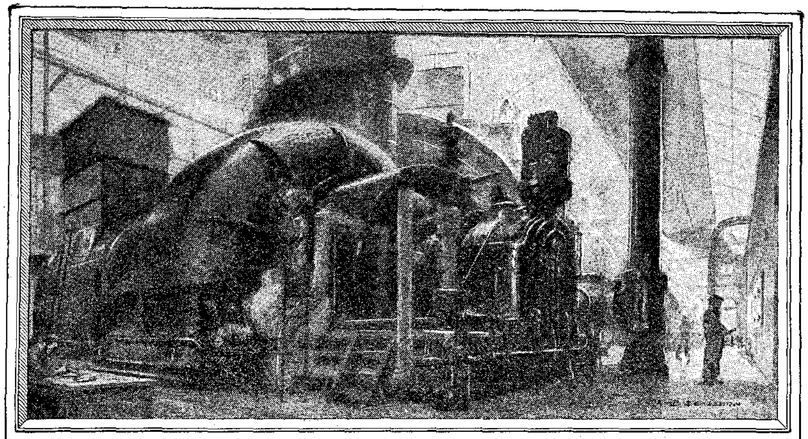
It has made good for six years—is approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute, by thousands of women and by men too. Get a demonstration and see for yourself how much better and easier it is to wash "The Laun-Dry-Ette Way."

If there is no Laun-Dry-Ette dealer in your locality take this advertisement to the nearest electrical or hardware dealer and have him order for you. Or write for full information about the Laun-Dry-Ette Way of washing.

THE LAUNDRYETTE MFG. CO.
1186 EAST 152nd STREET
CLEVELAND, O.

LAUN-DRY-ETTE
electric washing machine
WASHES AND DRIES WITHOUT A WRINGER





Electric Power—
Builder of Community Life

LIKE giant hives filled with the sound of bees, the turbines at the electric station hum the song of tremendous power, driving the heavy wheels of industry; lighting office buildings, far-off suburban cottages and miles of streets; furnishing the motive power to transport millions.

▽ ▽ ▽

So this great utility enables cities to grow, builds them prosperous, efficient. And so, as a member of the community, you, yourself, owe a duty of interest and good-will toward this great factor in your life.

The engineers of these plants, as well as the local architects, electrical engineers and contractors, can aid you in solving your electrical problems. Avail yourself of the knowledge of these men. Give careful consideration both to workmanship and materials, comparing each part to the highest standard of quality and dependability obtainable. Habirshaw wire and cable, for example, the standard of quality throughout the electrical industry since its inception more than thirty years ago, can safely be used as a gauge by which to measure every item required.

This high quality of Habirshaw products is continuously maintained by a modern, efficient manufacturing organization with all the economies resulting from volume production and distribution through the nation-wide merchandising and warehousing system of the Western Electric Company. Thus through these two great institutions Habirshaw products are made continuously available in every active market of the United States.

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Habirshaw Wire Manufactured by
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Habirshaw Wire Distributed by
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HABIRSHAW
"Proven by the test of time"
Insulated Wire & Cable
Plus Western Electric Company's Service

"When I began the work of the Florence Crittenton League for Unfortunate Girls, some forty years ago, the girl we had to deal with was the girl of twenty-eight or twenty-nine, who had taken the step quite deliberately, after some unfortunate experience. We rarely got girls younger than twenty-six. Then the age began to be lowered, until it was eighteen or twenty. But now it is the little girl of fourteen or fifteen who is the problem. For her, society is responsible.

"Parents and older folk are the natural guardians of youth. Beyond them, the community, the city, is responsible—responsible for the amusements, the temptations, the conditions generally that, outside the home, constitute the environment of the child.

"I believe that those girls whose parents are unfit to give them the environment and training they should have should be taken from the parents and placed in good homes, where they will have the care and supervision they need.

"Girls are older, spiritually, than boys. A little girl of seven, or even less, will have thought as much of her future life, of babes, of marriage, and the home which she may one day have, as a boy of eighteen. But, physically, the boy develops much faster. For this reason the girl has not the reserve and poise she needs for her own defense. She responds to impulse too easily.

"I do not believe the present situation is the result of a wave of immorality—it is just a yielding to normal human impulse. The trouble is that older men—men of thirty or forty—are taking advantage of these little girls for base purposes. To stop this practise, the severest penalties should be imposed.

"The pitiless warfare between youth and old age has been going on ever since Adam and Eve first faced the problem of bringing up a family. Now youth has the upper hand. Youth is saying: 'Through all the past we have heard about the wisdom that goes with gray hairs. Gray hairs plunged the world into the carnage of war—and now look at the mess things are in. I don't believe Age knows so much after all.' And of parents youth says: 'Oh, they're hopelessly old-fashioned. They don't belong in the modern world.'"

This paper prints scores of letters and interviews, signed and unsigned, including numerous "confessions" of young girls, all pointing the general moral of Dr. Barrett's interview. The New York *American*, a Hearst paper, deals with the matter in a somewhat similar vein. The New York *Herald*, which has been running what it calls a "continued story, with modern mistakes of women for a theme," quotes Dr. Katherine B. Davis, New York Commissioner of Correction in the Mitchel administration, and Mrs. Evelyn Smith Tobey, resident director of the Carroll Club, with a membership of 6,000 working-girls and business women. Both these observers believe that, while present conditions may be a little worse than usual, they are "little more than a passing phase."

SOME PROPOSED REMEDIES

Mrs. Tobey puts the cure of the situation largely up to the girls themselves. "The younger generation can not be handled and controlled as absolutely as they have been in the past," she says. "When we who are older place the responsibility for their conduct up to them, there is not likely to be any serious trouble." For the rest:

"It is the custom of some historians and publicists, and I think a very stupid one, to assume that all manner of excesses follow a war. This has a bad moral effect in itself and encourages the unbalanced in the belief that any conduct of theirs, no matter how outrageous, is to be condoned.

"It lets the young man off too easy, and besides that it places too much responsibility upon the young women, for at their doors is laid the responsibility for maintaining the moral standards. Once we can rid ourselves of such cant we shall be able to face calmly and squarely the problems of to-day."

President Wallace W. Atwood, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., writes in strong approval of this general attitude of leaving the matter to the young folks themselves:

"In my judgment, based upon observations, the young people in the colleges are doing more to correct the customs which have led to the charge of 'indecency' and 'a shameless laxity' than any other group of people in American society.

"At one of the college dances here at Clark a member of the student committee made the announcement that no close dancing would be permitted on the floor. No further announcement has been necessary. Such customs depend upon the *esprit de corps*, and the sooner our girls and women learn that a man who is worthy of their admiration does not respect laxity in dress or action, the sooner these customs will be stamped out of American life."

Perhaps half of the several hundred recommendations received are summed up in a letter from President Gaines, of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga. He suggests as remedies:

"First, the influence of the home. I am informed that in many places parents themselves indulge in modern dances. What can be expected of their daughters but to follow their example? I am also informed that frequently mothers approve of the way in which their daughters dress. Can we not secure the cooperation and influence of the home in correcting these deplorable evils?

"My second suggestion is to secure the influence of the press.

"My third suggestion is that the entire influence of religion shall be exerted against these great evils. I suggest that all church papers, the influence of the churches, should be brought to bear against these evils.

"My fourth suggestion is to enlist the colleges. In the colleges of the country are the future leaders. If they can be enlisted even while they are in college they may be able to begin a crusade against these evils which will be most effective. Especially should this be true of the colleges for women.

"These four great centers of influence could do much toward creating a healthy public sentiment which would counteract the evils of which you speak—namely, the home, the press, the church, and the college."

The college press, by and large, consider

This is Mr. F. A. Howard, the scientist, of South Easton, Mass. As announced in the newspapers throughout the United States, his latest discovery, the fluid Korite, makes leather wear twice as long. Combined with certain waterproofing elements, it is called WonderWear. Thousands of families are already reducing their shoe bills one half by using WonderWear.

Treat your shoes with WonderWear — and — *down goes your shoe bill*

The Explanation

When leather is tanned, the strong chemicals shrink the delicate leather fibres into bundles, which are dried, stiffened and made brittle. The Korite in WonderWear immediately and gently opens these bundles. The fibres return to their original completely interwoven position, as before they were tanned. The leather is made *permanently* flexible and easy to the feet and will *withstand twice as much wear.*

A *single* treatment of WonderWear

—*Makes shoes wear twice as long.*
—*Makes new shoes as comfortable as old shoes*
—*Saves painful breaking-in*
—*Allows shoes to shine as usual*
—*Keeps your feet dry*

Bankers and postmen, office workers and farmers, students and golfers, policemen and hunters all use WonderWear. Railroad organizations offer it to their employees because it reduces one of the great family living costs. Mothers use it on children's shoes. Housewives use it to keep costly leather furniture from drying out and cracking. Sportsmen use it on leather garments. Travelers use it on luggage. *The sooner **you** realize that WonderWear does exactly what is claimed for it, the sooner **you** will profit by this revolutionary scientific discovery.*

WonderWear is sold by drug, hardware, shoe, house furnishing, sporting goods, luggage, department, novelty and general stores.

Korite Products, Inc.
91 Bedford Street, Boston, Mass.
Laboratories: Wollaston, Mass.
New York Office: 130 W. 42d St.

WonderWear
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

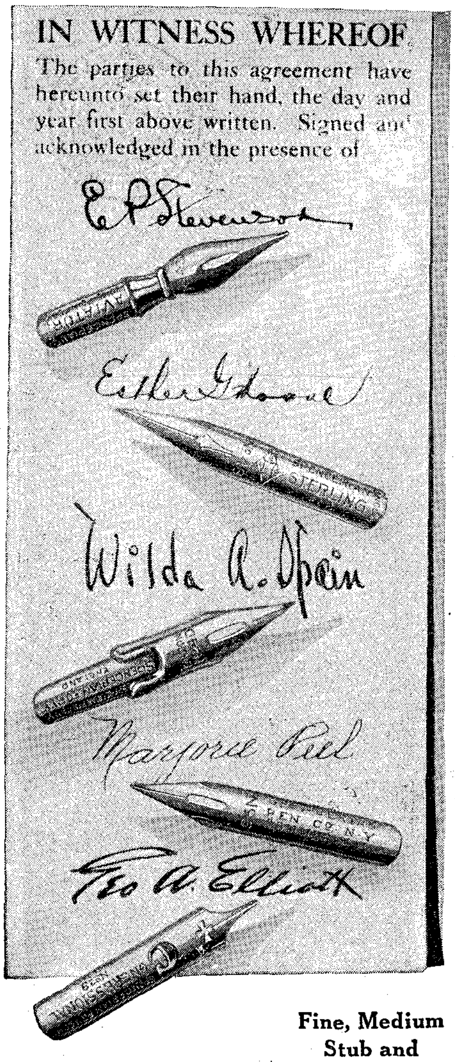
You will recognize WonderWear by this trademark in Blue and Orange

A KORITE PRODUCT
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

To Shoe Wearers: *If your dealer cannot supply WonderWear, we will mail you a full size can for 50c, or a trial size can (enough for two pairs) for 25c.*

To Retailers: *We will supply you direct until your jobber can do so.*

To Jobbers: *We will co-operate with you fully. Write us.*



IN WITNESS WHEREOF
The parties to this agreement have hereunto set their hand, the day and year first above written. Signed and acknowledged in the presence of

Fine, Medium Stub and Ball-Pointed

There is not a peculiarity of style of writing which cannot be matched with a Spencerian Pen. *Your* pen is among the many Spencerian styles. You will see what we mean by *personal* pens, the minute you touch this pen to paper. Send 10c for ten different sample pens and that fascinating, 32 page book, "What Your Hand Writing Reveals."

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349 Broadway
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Spencerian
Personal Steel Pens

it a hopeful sign that the movement for reform should come, as is the case in so many colleges, from the students themselves. The immediate methods may vary somewhat, but in scores of institutions, the student editors testify, various student governing associations have been able to do away with suggestive dancing and clothing. The Oberlin College *Review* states that the objectionable dances have been banned by the influence of the recreational director and some of the students. The daily *Nebraskan* says that they have not been bothered much by "the Eastern dances," but does admit that "the knee-length dresses of the modern girl have cast modesty from the dictionary," and says that recently some of the girls in the upper classes, "who are by no means the prudes at this school," at a large mass-meeting "passed resolutions to the effect that an era of simple dress for co-eds should be launched at Nebraska University," and advises:

"If our country is to return to normalcy again in regard to dress, we must not look on with a critic's eye and take on the guise of reformers, but we must wear sensible clothes ourselves. If we start this as the 'fad' of the day, it will not be long until everybody is wearing simple garments because it is 'being done.'"

At Minnesota, we are told by the editor of *The Minneapolis Daily*, methods of reform were adopted through the women's association, and the "situation is better than in many Western universities." It is true, says that editor, that antagonism was created among some of the more "tea-houndish" students, but that soon passed, and "I am proud to say that Minnesota is now a place where only respectable, non-suggestive dancing and clothing is permitted, not by faculty ruling, but by action of student opinion and the student body themselves." And further support is given to his pronouncement by the Minnesota *Alumni Weekly*, which brings out another method in dealing with such matters:

"The University of Minnesota solves a number of its social problems by maintaining its standards of scholarship so strictly that the student is kept pretty well under the yoke from the beginning of the college year up to the end."

The Mercersburg *Alumni Quarterly* reports the following action taken at that academy: "The dances at Mercersburg have been discontinued for the present. When the craze for 'jazz music' and 'cheek dancing' is over, when girls paint less and dress more, the dances will be resumed." The Columbia *Missourian* states that a ruling against objectionable dancing was made by the presidents of the local fraternities, and the enforcement is "up to the students." The Amherst *Student* takes the question up in a broadly philosophical manner, endeavoring to trace the cause and suggest the cure, in an editorial, entitled "Our Reply to Mrs. Grundy *et al*," which we quote in part:

"The world is becoming more and more conscious of a Demon, only lately sighted on the borders of civilization and now looming more and more conspicuously in our very midst. It is the Demon of Radical Reform. Its motto is 'Reform Everything' and its methods include exaggerated publicity and a conscious antagonism rather than a call for sane thinking.

"The dancing of the present generation has certainly made rapid strides away from the minuet, and the conventions of the past, including that of dress, have not been slow to follow the minuet in its relegation to some well-hidden storehouse of mere memories.

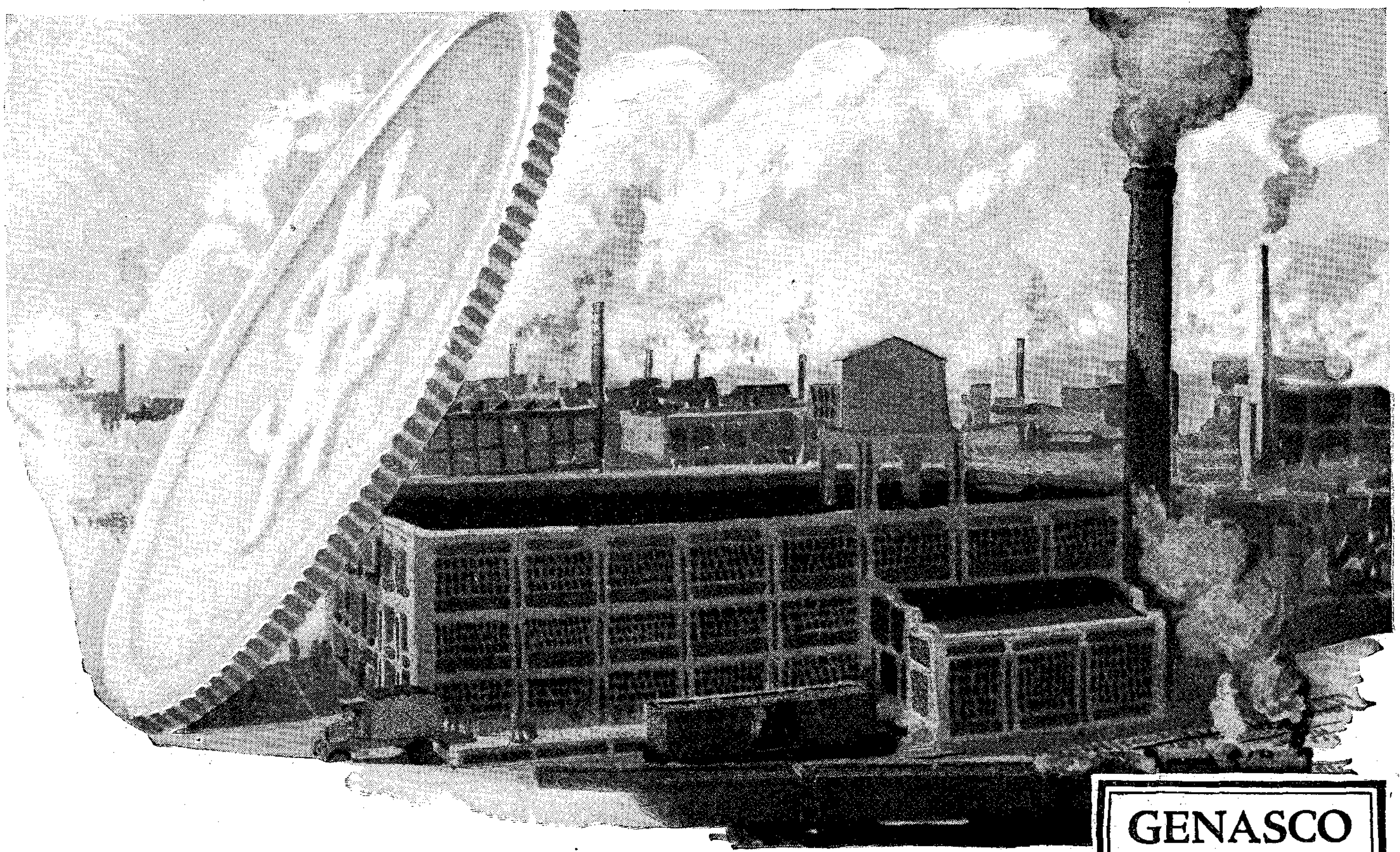
"But are these tendencies separate features of a civilization which is otherwise unblemished? We offer a most emphatic denial. Rather are they the outstanding symptoms of some undiagnosed world-malady for which most conscious humans are seeking a remedy. It might well be described as a malady of uneasiness and restlessness. Its key-note is speed and its disciples are the exponents of 'pep.'

"The malady will not be wiped out with one blow, least of all by a blow from those who desire to change things in a minute. Radical Reform movements ofttimes place potent weapons in the hands of those who wish to see the world plunged still deeper into the mire. They serve only to antagonize and to generate a spirit of retaliation. Proposed Blue Laws have helped to promulgate increased Sunday festivities. They aim to blot out an evil and they increase it.

"What the world needs is not radical reform, but a breathing spell. Civilization has made rapid progress in the past few centuries. It can well afford to 'mark time' if by that means it can do away with the chaff which has accumulated as the result of too excessive speed. Modern tendencies, as exemplified in the charges made against current practises in colleges, will die a natural death or be relegated to an unimportant sphere if they are not aggravated but instead are modified by general concession as the result of inner realization of the need for change. The world-malady of uneasiness rests upon unstable ground. Its sudden upset by radical reform would do more harm than good, for it would disfigure the patient. It might better be subjected to the cure of sane living and thinking under the patient doctoring of Time."

The Cornell *Sun* considers that there's no use in trying to make the modern youngsters submit to the ideas of their predecessors, for—

"If Cornell is an astute judge, she will conclude that any 'solution' lies along evolutionary rather than reformative lines. The modern male youth will not submit to being put to bed at a designated hour, nor will the modern young lady accept any statutory limitations on the length of her skirt or the airiness of her hose. But both parties are always open to new influences—to slightly more pleasing music and slightly more artistic apparel. The girl who depends for her charm solely on her purely physical attractiveness does, inevitably, get the best results by wearing the least clothing. And the male who depends for a good time on the purely physical enjoyment of the hirsute horn orchestra does, inevitably, find the greatest pleasure in the



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most uncouth music. But these persons do not compose modern society, and all alike are open to the refining influences which subtler music and tidier dress can bring. The person who can do most toward raising the general tone of modern society is he who can write and appreciate good dance-music and he who can design and approve fine clothes."

The Smith College *Monthly* writes that Smith College students have taken a decided stand in favor of dress reform and are conducting a vigorous campaign against immodest clothing. In an editorial in that paper an attempt is made to explain the "petting" youngsters in a way both kindly and keen:

> "So long as the older generation 'views with alarm,' so long will the younger generation glory in its naughtiness and invent prodigious reasons.
>
> "The real reason is, I believe, simply this: young people are forced by the exigencies, customs, and inventions of modern life—such as newspapers, magazines, 'movies,' telephones, and facilitated modes of travel—to be cognizant at an early age of the world about them. Formerly, the family was a child's world till he left it for the larger one of school or business; nowadays, he comes in contact with persons, facts, and problems not at all connected with family affairs almost as soon as he can read and can run about by himself. He has to make up his mind for himself by himself; and he early learns the value of experiment.
>
> "Young men and women discover and face the idea of love by themselves; they experiment in that as in other things—not reckless, as is commonly supposed, but cautious.
>
> "As for remedy—well, gone long ago are the days when an evil might be checked by crying 'Wicked!' Passing now is the detracting influence of 'Danger!' and coming soon, I hope, the days when the only warning necessary will be 'Foolish!' The 'wild young people of to-day' are not fools, and do not want to be considered so. They will change their ways as soon as they have proved to themselves that their ways are—not wrong, not dangerous, but—unnecessary."

"THERE IS NOTHING WRONG WITH THE GIRL OF TO-DAY"

A thoroughgoing optimist appears, ready to try conclusions with practically every real pessimist on the girl question. "There is nothing wrong with the girl of to-day," asserts the Dean of Women of Northwestern University, and she finds plenty of authorities, with excellent opportunities for observation, who agree with her. Several critics, not satisfied with denying the allegation that we are experiencing "an immorality wave," declare that, in spite of much talk and certain appearances, the younger generation of to-day is actually better, "more clean-minded and clean-lived," than its predecessors." Such is the view of President Sills, of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, who writes:

> "Ever since the time of Horace at least each generation has thought the succeeding generation worse than anything that has gone before, in manners and morals,

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and in criticising the youth of the present day we ought, I think, to keep this in mind. It is my opinion that the influence, to quote from your letter, "exercised upon our young people by some of the new dances and the costumes worn by those attending them" is much more patent on the side of manners than on the side of morals. The undergraduate of the present day is, I am sure, as good as any of his predecessors, probably more clean-minded and clean-lived. If he can be taught to avoid what is vulgar and cheap, and also be made to see that some of the new dances are very silly, some good might result."

"There has been some gain for women in the newer modes of dress which give them greater freedom of action and tend to better health," President Wilbur, of Stanford University, points out. "The oncoming generation will have grown accustomed to the exposure of limbs and neck and will not react as does the passing generation." President Smith, of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., after admitting that abuses of the freer modern manners may have occurred, presents the following considerations which, he says, "may serve to comfort those inclined to pessimism":

"1. Ignorant innocence is not true purity nor is prudery true modesty. Freedom of intercourse and constant association of boys and girls does not increase but rather diminishes sex-consciousness and immorality. And I have long since come to the conclusion that the suggestiveness of any mode of dress disappears entirely as soon as we become thoroughly accustomed to it. To the orthodox Persian a woman's uncovered face is shamelessly indecent and suggestive.

"2. I have spent a lifetime in onstant association with young people, and I am fully convinced that, surprizing as it may seem, in view of present social laxity, the level of sexual morality is higher to-day than formerly in those localities with which I am familiar.

"3. The present dancing mania and general social laxity is probably a passing 'craze,' due to exceptional present conditions, which is already awakening universal condemnation, and like most epidemics will prove temporary and self-limited."

Faith in the rising generation is also exprest in the letter of Preceptress Mary A. M. Gardner, of Bartlett Hall, Ripon College, Ripon, Wis. Mrs. Gardner, who is also associate professor of economics in her institution, writes:

"The opinions of many of the faculties indicate a sad lack of faith in young people. The mere fact that a certain member of the faculty is easily shocked, or has exprest abhorrence for jazz and modern dances, only arouses antagonism in the minds of the students and a desire to show them something that will shock them. Is that not just what we should expect? Is it not true to human nature?

"It seems to me that no one should attempt to handle or discuss this problem with the young people who does not dance themselves; I include the modern dances. They will then be in a position to understand the lure of the rhythm of jazz and the modern dances. Then, and only then, are they equipped to express opinions

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on these subjects. It is just as feasible to expect a person to teach mathematics who has never worked a problem in mathematics as it is to suppose that one who has never danced is qualified to issue ultimata on dancing.

"Remember that young people are full of life; that it is natural that they should want to dance; that they want sympathy and encouragement to do the right thing and not harsh criticism; do not try to make them what you were when you were young."

Both President Kolbe, of the Municipal University of Akron, O., and President Felmley, of the Illinois State Normal University, find that "The problem of indecent dancing is as old as dancing itself," that the present-day young people are "morally sound as a class," and are contributing to the passing of certain "ungraceful and indecent forms of the dance." A score of college presidents, speaking chiefly for their own communities, declare that conditions are either normal or better than the average. "Moral conditions in this community are unusually wholesome," writes President Gray, of Bates College, Lewiston, Me. "We feel that our situation here is quite satisfactory," testifies Professor Hitchcock, Chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs of the University of North Dakota. The College of Industrial Arts, of Denton, Tex., says President Bralley, prescribes a uniform dress for all students under thirty years of age, and it is his opinion that "the ideals, the ambitions, and the moral fiber" of the young women students "are as sound and as free of improprieties and wrong-doing as those of any group of young women of ten, twenty, or more years ago in this country." President Apple, of Hood College, Frederick, Md., says that "our dances are completely free from the objectionable form so much complained of," and practically the same statement is made by President Crossfield, of Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky.; President Woods, of the University of Maryland; President Sisson, of the University of Montana; President Penrose, of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.; Mrs. Una B. Herrick, Dean of Women of the Montana State College; Henry A. Buchtel, Chancellor Emeritus of the University of Denver; President Blodgett, of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and President Morgan, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. "In my opinion," writes President Maney, of the University of Kentucky, "there has been a change for the better in the last year and a half," and President Upham, of the University of Idaho, agrees that "already the reaction seems to have set in." President Upham adds:

"In the present concern over the dances our young people are dancing and the costumes they are wearing I am reassured by the fact that all the complaints we hear to-day, and many more, have been uttered by English essayists and other writers of satire for centuries past. These offenses against decorum appear to have come in century-long cycles, always accompanying a general liberalism in thought and action—including various forms of emancipation for women."

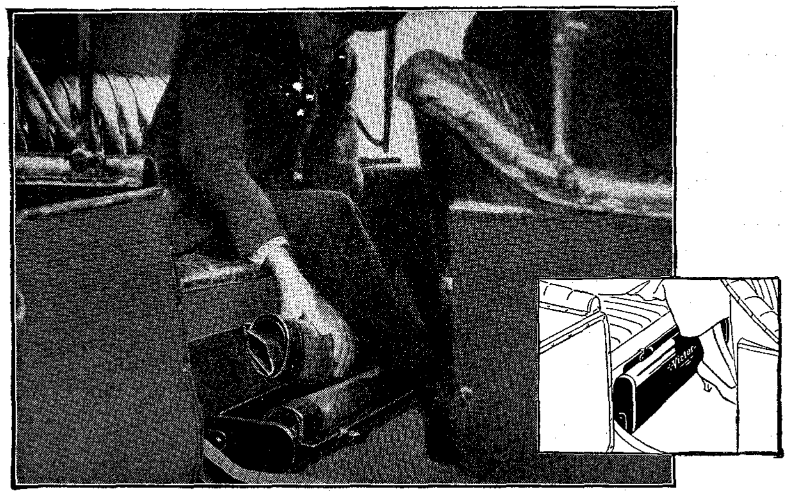
Two of the most outright, authoritative, and widely circulated statements in defense of the morals of the present generation are credited to Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse University, and Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia. Professor Giddings was quoted in the introduction to this article, and Chancellor Day, whose views are set forth in a symposium conducted by the New York *World*, takes a similar stand. There may have been "changes of standards," he admits, but "there is no more immorality among the young than there was a quarter of a century ago." He is quoted further:

> "Dresses to-day are a bit short and filmy. Dancing is a trifle bizarre. But these facts do not constitute a grave problem. I do not favor more than reasonable restrictions on the conduct of young people.
>
> "Syracuse University is a Methodist institution and formerly forbade dances, with the consequence that the students went to places in the city where they could dance. The rule against college dances has been abrogated now."

COLLEGE EDITORS IN DEFENSE OF THE MODERN GIRL

If some college student editors have taken the lead in speaking harshly to and about the short-skirted, free-acting, free-talking girl of to-day, others of the youthful brotherhood present defenses equally pungent and pointed. Thus *The Tartan*, the newspaper of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, rises up to defend the girl of to-day:

> "Just at present it seems to be the custom for every college paper to take a slam at the girls. It would appear that the younger generation is going to rack and ruin unless a halt is called in the terrible downward trend of the fashions. No ray of hope lightens the gloom which is, in the minds of most of our contemporaries, descending upon our colleges in the form of an assurance that all the young women are going from bad to worse. They not only wear clothes which would shock the most sophisticated of a few years back, but they dance—well, they dance simply awful.
>
> "Of course girls are wearing shorter skirts than they have ever worn before. But what wholesome, clean-minded man would not rather see a woman in a sane, short skirt, with plenty of freedom to move as nature intended she should, than in one of the 'sheath' creations which emphasized her every contour while hobbling her movements almost beyond endurance, sweeping the ground in an attempt to trip her at every step. And yet we are supposed to have become so much more immodest with the innovation of the sensible short skirt.
>
> "Yet the gentler sex must be reformed before it is too late, say our virtuous youth. We have attended several dances during the last week, and no shocking décolletées were noticed except possibly on matrons who should have known better. The débutantes were even conservative in their manner of covering the throat.



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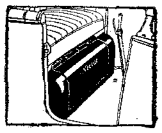

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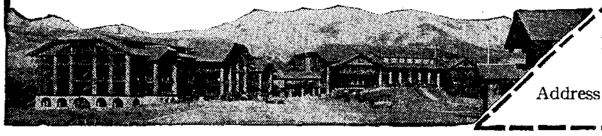

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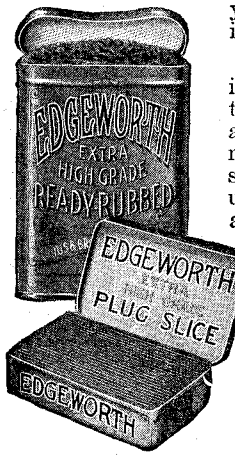

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To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

"Dancing has progressed far from the day of the waltz and two-step, it is true. One seldom sees anything but fox-trots, and few of them are danced alike. The 'shimmy' is spoken of quite heatedly, but we have never seen it carried to the extremes which others rave about, and we have attended not a few parties which were said to have been just a trifle rough. And in the case of regular campus dances, it is almost never attempted at all. The regular fox-trot, with its comparatively quick time and movement, can never compare with the slow, dreamy, clinging waltz for effects on the emotions. Still, we must be reformed.

"The girls of the present day are as good as, and as bad as, the girls of any generation. They have their fads and foibles as their mothers had before them and as their children will have after them. But, as a whole, they are just a little more sensible, we think, a little more frank and honest with themselves and with their friends, and a little more able to take care of themselves without any preaching from the smug members of the opposite sex than they have ever been before."

The Columbia *Spectator*, of Columbia University, New York, speaks for the metropolitan college:

"The day is past when trusting parents confine their offspring to convents and monasteries, bringing them forth in due season, mature, worldly innocent, unsophisticated, and still none the less educated. Living as the college student of to-day does, in the heart of New York, Chicago, Boston, or San Francisco, in direct touch with city life—in fact, a part and parcel of it—that the scholar should conduct himself any differently from those about him is impossible.

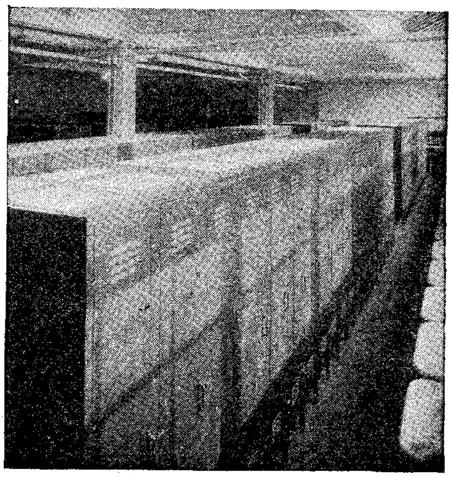
"When the student—and in this article everything which we say refers to both college men and college women—arrives at college—he comes with a pretty well-defined moral code. While higher education undoubtedly results in greater tolerance, nothing which is learned in any college can cause a general upheaval of ideals. If these same perplexed educators and harassed parents will urge the laying of the proper foundations in the home, if the proper example is set for the youth up to his sixteenth birthday, he is pretty apt to come through his four college years unscathed despite any extramural courses he may pursue. In the main, college students lead as clean, sane, and wholesome a life as is conceivable, and the cry that is going up now, with the impending tragedy which is implied, is only a repetition of the furor created when toes first began to peek from beneath the flowing skirts of colonial dames."

The *Spectator's* colleague, the Columbia *Jester*, with the liberty traditionally permitted to cap and bells, declares that it stands—

"Unequivocally and irrevocably for the continuance of 'petting' as a national institution, in order to guarantee sufficient contributions to bring out one magazine a month. We fail to take a more serious view of the situation, because we feel that the situation exists largely in the minds of bloodthirsty reformers and copy-by-the-inch hounds. They always have and they always will—which refers to fretting as well as petting."

The Wisconsin *Alumni Magazine* thinks

DURAND STEEL LOCKERS



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Their self-respect is bound up closely with your own prestige and profits.

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No Rats By Sunday

On Thursday scatter small bits of "Rough On Rats" mixed with chopped meat about the place; on Friday mix dampened oatmeal and "Rough On Rats"; Saturday chopped ham with "Rough On Rats" will get all that are left. Sunday comes but rats and mice are gone. Change of bait fools the pests. Get "Rough On Rats" at drug and general stores. Write for booklet—"Ending Rats and Mice"—sent free to you.

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So says the *Nashville American* of this cheery, delightfully entertaining book that has amused so many thousands who love sparkling humor and wit.

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By Marshall P. Wilder

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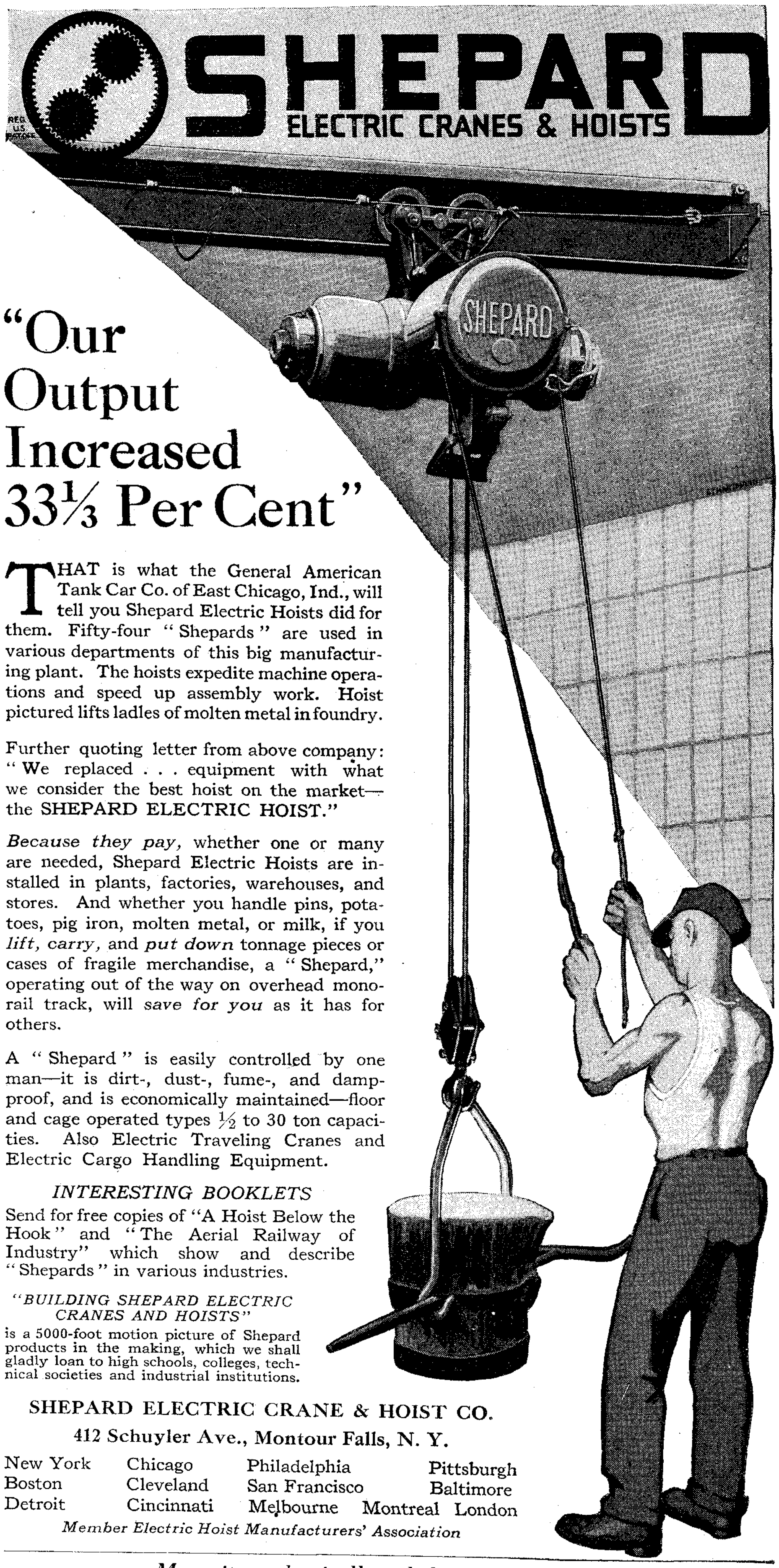
that, as far as costumes are concerned, if a skeptic will attend a school-teachers' convention, a gathering of the League of Women Voters, or a mothers' meeting, he will be convinced that teachers, practical politicians, and mothers do not neglect fashion any more than do the college girls. "The controlling factor, after all, in the matter of dress as well as in the dances themselves here is a wholesome democratic student sentiment which, while not prudish, does not tolerate offensive extremes. . . . If one is disposed to long for the grand old days of the stately minuet and the mirthful quadrille, such longing will continue with him if he comes to this institution, for we have modern jazz here in generous quantities. Doubtlessly, too, there are some critics of these dances who are almost as severe as were the early critics of the modern waltz."

Improvement is reported from some of the large Eastern universities. We are informed by the editor of the Cornell *Alumni News* that "the dancing at Cornell is not particularly bad, by comparison, at least. Certainly seems cleaner than that of last year, with its 'jowl dance,' etc. I don't believe the colleges can do much on this. The Cornell man who tried to clean up a metropolitan dance hall by dancing in his accustomed manner would have the chance of the proverbial raisin in home-brew." The Yale *Daily News*, in discussing the Yale Promenade that took place early in the year, says that—

> "From every side comes comment not only that a 'pleasant time was had by all,' but that the pleasant time was achieved without the assistance of abnormal accessories. Thus the guns of caustic criticism loaded with gossip and sighted by supercilious lorgnettes have been abruptly silenced.
>
> "Conditions in regard to dancing, costumes, and other objectionable features were far better than they have been for some years. Possibly this is an indication of the inevitable reaction to the social excesses which have been prevalent since the war."

The Princeton *Pictorial* informs us that with President Hibben, Mrs. Gerould, Mrs. Trowbridge, and Scott Fitzgerald, all of Princeton, leaders in the crusade against the "modern degradation" of youthful society, that university has become "a prominent battle-field upon which the youngsters and oldsters are fighting it out." From one Eastern college an editor writes us, with a touch of melancholy, that "in our small, conservative college nothing of the sort exists. We continue to dance quite conventionally at our drab New England social affairs." This vigorous summing up by a champion of modernity appears in the Ohio State University *Sun Dial:*

> "Too much concern is being manifested over these matters of dress and dancing. They are no more a problem to-day than they were fifty years ago. It is unfair and impossible to generalize on their effect. They are solely questions of individual re-



"Our Output Increased 33⅓ Per Cent"

THAT is what the General American Tank Car Co. of East Chicago, Ind., will tell you Shepard Electric Hoists did for them. Fifty-four "Shepards" are used in various departments of this big manufacturing plant. The hoists expedite machine operations and speed up assembly work. Hoist pictured lifts ladles of molten metal in foundry.

Further quoting letter from above company: "We replaced . . . equipment with what we consider the best hoist on the market—the SHEPARD ELECTRIC HOIST."

Because they pay, whether one or many are needed, Shepard Electric Hoists are installed in plants, factories, warehouses, and stores. And whether you handle pins, potatoes, pig iron, molten metal, or milk, if you *lift, carry,* and *put down* tonnage pieces or cases of fragile merchandise, a "Shepard," operating out of the way on overhead monorail track, will *save for you* as it has for others.

A "Shepard" is easily controlled by one man—it is dirt-, dust-, fume-, and damp-proof, and is economically maintained—floor and cage operated types ½ to 30 ton capacities. Also Electric Traveling Cranes and Electric Cargo Handling Equipment.

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Send for free copies of "A Hoist Below the Hook" and "The Aerial Railway of Industry" which show and describe "Shepards" in various industries.

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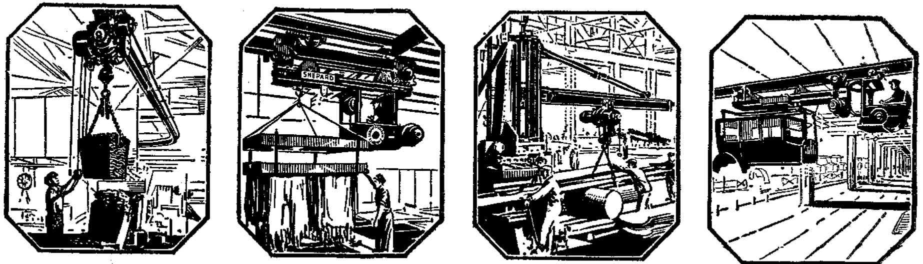
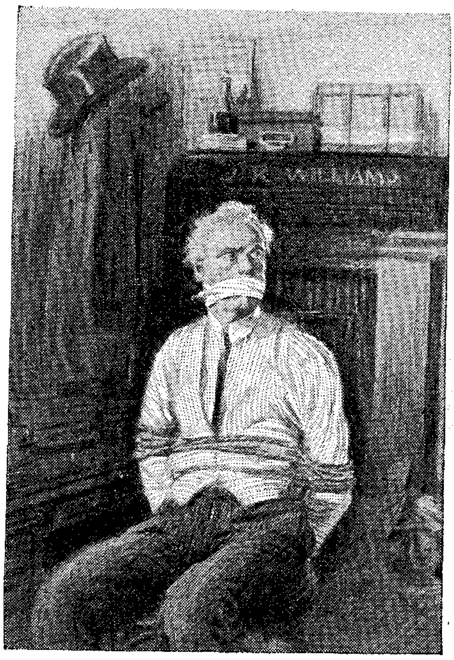


Why Mr. Williams Bought a "Colt"



EVERYBODY in town was sorry for Mr. Williams. The story told in the Herald the day after Officer O'Brien found him bound and gagged in his office at three o'clock in the morning was the feature story of the issue. It read:

"Police Officer O'Brien, making his usual rounds, in looking into the store of Williams & Co., was surprised to see a man, bound and gagged, in a chair at the back of the store. He found the door open and went in. The man was none other than George Williams, the proprietor himself, and the story which Mr. Williams told was the usual one of the strangers who called just as he was locking up. Overpowering him, they bound him to a chair and made way with about $500 in cash from the safe. Mr. Williams said he had nothing with which to protect himself—a fact no doubt known to the robbers."

TODAY Mr. Williams would know how to receive such intruders. One of his first acts was to purchase a Colt. "It's the best that money can buy," the dealer said. "You are wise to have the protection of a Colt for your home and store."

Mr. Williams' case is typical of the great numbers of stores and homes, unprotected against such unlawful intrusion.

YOUR dealer will be glad to show you the various models of Colt Automatic Pistols or Colt Revolvers, and advise you which is the best for your home protection. They are manufactured by the historic Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. of Hartford, Conn., who make not only Colt's Revolvers and Colt's Automatic Pistols, but Colt's (Browning) Automatic Machine Guns and Colt's (Browning) Automatic Machine Rifles—regulation equipment for the various branches of the Government service.

WRITE to the Colt Company to send you "The Romance of a Colt," a very interesting booklet which they will be glad to send you free for the asking.

action. The weak will be weak and the strong will be strong, whether few clothes or many are worn, whether the prevailing dance is the waltz or the toddle. Chastity is not the difference between a dress six inches and a dress sixteen inches from the ground, nor is it the measure of the intervening cubic feet of atmosphere between two dancers. Some of the most moral ages were those in which relatively few clothes were worn, while, if we know our history, the costume ages have often been among the most vicious. This outcry is merely another phase of that philosophy which casts a glamour over the past, attributing to it the absolute in splendor and virtue, and toward which all things of the present are as dross."

Two of the largest and best-known women's colleges in the East, Wellesley and Byrn Mawr, reply that their own dances have given them little concern, since, in the words of Wellesley's director of publicity, "objectionable and extreme dances are so comparatively rare."

JOURNALISTS AND AUTHORS WHO SEE NO "MORAL DECLINE"

"Salvation this new generation doubtless needs—like every other. But it has its virtues and they are large ones, we are convinced—candor, frankness, sincerity, seriousness of purpose, for a few items." So an editorial writer in the New York *Tribune* takes issue with the present "prophets of evil" in the social world. Dante, who died six hundred years ago, a correspondent of the New York *Herald* observes, predicted that a time would soon come—

"When from the pulpit shall be loudly warn'd
The unblushing dames of Florence, lest they bare
Unkerchief'd bosoms to the common gaze."

It is all a very old matter, agrees Winifred Kirkland in *The Outlook*, this "scrimmage between next-door generations." It may be important to keep up the scrimmage, too, for—

"To let every era suppose it is inventing the very newest thing in revolutions is history's way of safeguarding her stability. The emancipation of women will have to travel a long way before it gets as far as Deborah had already arrived in the neighborhood of 1200 B.C. Freedom of speech between the sexes is a custom so recurrent that one hesitates to call attention to the robust dialog of the youths and maidens of Shakespeare or of Fielding. License to-day has still much to learn from the Court of Charles II., and is any one so illiterate as to fancy that all the lords and ladies who danced at those mad balls were on the further side of sixteen? Sixteen was an age considered fully mature in those days, and for long and long afterward. In fact, it is only within the last forty years that we have tried forcibly to extend the age of infancy, possibly quite against nature. It is not Shakespeare or his audience, but ourselves, who would have considered Juliet precocious. In passing, it may be noted that Juliet's balcony had many advantages over the 3 A.M. roadster, notably the constant menace of the nurse's appearing as chap-

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Simmons Watch Chains are as handsome and as serviceable as solid gold, but cost much less. Their surface *is* solid gold worked over less expensive metal by an exclusive process. You should see your jeweler's assortment of Simmons Chains. They are wonderful value.

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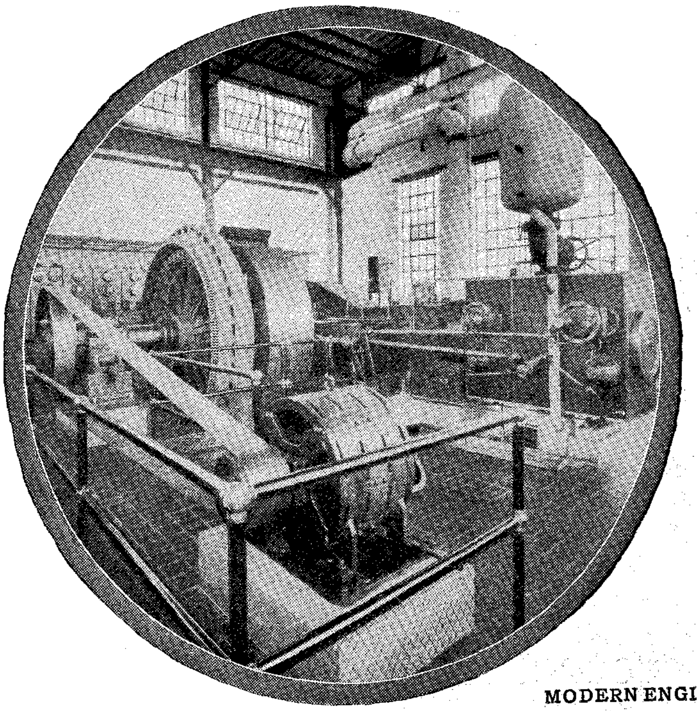
eron when there is no longer any chaperon to circumvent, a great deal of zest is sacrificed. The strongest argument for keeping up all the appearances of convention is that each incoming generation may have something against which to revolt.

"Among history's most incessant repetitions is the conviction of all adolescence that it is staging something brand new in the matter of sophistication. For several thousand years no boy has come to twenty years without believing himself more knowing than his poor dear father in all respects, but especially in his insight into the heart of woman; and for an even longer period no girl has ever reached sixteen without conceiving herself cleverer than her mother in manipulating the hearts of men. Yet the relations of the sexes are so hoary with antiquity that it is highly improbable that any youth has found out anything about women unknown to Solomon, who had a thousand specimens for experiment, and equally uncertain whether the very youngest débutante of 1921 will find any methods of popularity in which Cleopatra had not anticipated her."

Professor Giddings's defense of our contemporary moral tone, even tho it may not be precisely the moral tone affected by our grandparents, finds particular favor with the New York *Morning Telegraph* and *World*. "Perhaps it takes no extraordinary amount of courage to state a truth so obvious to well-poised persons," says *The Telegraph*, referring to the statement that present-day morality is quite up to the average level, "but at the same time we extend the thanks of the community to Professor Giddings." "A heretic to moral reform," *The World* calls the Professor, in an ironical editorial approving his ideas. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, writing in *The Forum*, is similarly indignant with traducers of the new social freedom. "Take it all in all, it seems to me that if the United States of America is conquered by internal or external enemies," she writes, "it will not be from bad morals but smug stupidity." An editorial writer in *The Nation* also has this fear that we will be injured, not by immorality growing out of relaxed manners, but rather by the reaction that is likely to follow our present little taste of frankness and naturalness in the social relationships. Taking a historical view, he says:

> "The rank and file of the virtues have not greatly changed, so far as we can see, during the comparatively few years in the life of the race over which the memory of man runs. All that appears is a certain pendulum swing from one repression or indulgence to another, reaction setting in whenever the virtues or vices of an age begin to bore it. Instead of repining that the present generation is unmitigably naughty, we observe that drunkenness throughout the world is pretty certainly on the decline and that the improving status of women bids fair to make them able to look out for themselves—a condition which we candidly prefer to all the chivalry that ever was invented. What worries us is not the age itself but the fear that its hilarities portend a reaction in the direction of insipid, smug propriety."



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For example, the Owens Bottle Co., Glassboro, N. J., decided that their power costs were excessive. We advised them that by installing different equipment better economy could be obtained. The old equipment had to be removed and new equipment installed without shutting down the plant. Unit by unit, the old machinery was replaced with new. Factory production increased 20% while the machinery was being changed. Power costs today are much reduced from old figures.

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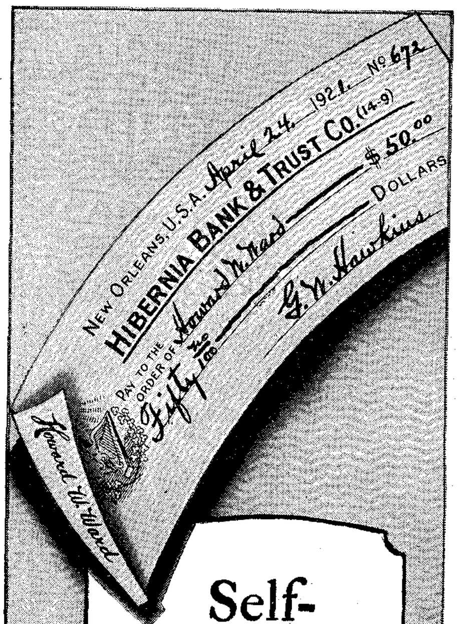
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A check on National Safety Paper is *always safe*—even if circumstances should place it in the hands of a clever check-changer. He could not raise the amount, nor replace the payee's name; he could not even alter the date or endorsements. The slightest change made with acid, eraser, or knife would produce a glaring white spot, instantly exposing the crime.

Ask your bank for checks on National Safety Paper or specify it to your printer; you can identify it by the wave-line design shown in the border of this advertisement.

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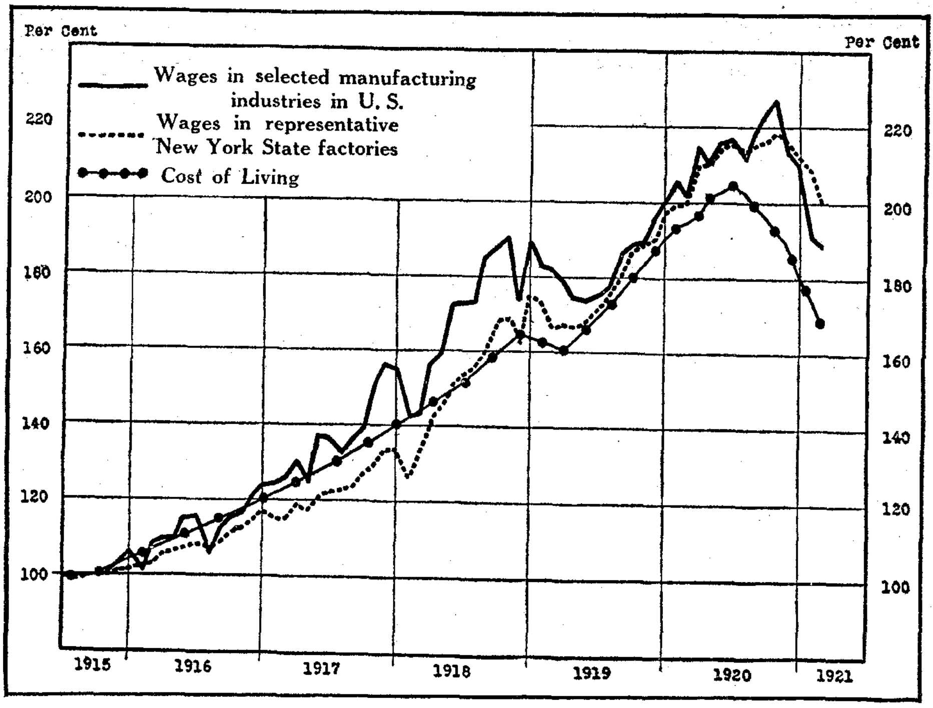
INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

WAGE ADVANCES AND THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

ALTHO the general impression is to the contrary, the New York *Evening Post* informs us on its financial page that "wages started to advance sooner and increased faster during the war than the cost of living." Moreover, the cost of living "reached its peak earlier and since then has fallen off more sharply than is the case regarding earnings." These facts are brought out in a chart which *The Evening Post* has prepared from figures gathered by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the New York State Department of Labor, and the National Industrial Conference Board, and which is reprinted herewith. The cost-of-living curve is based on the retail prices of commodities as used by the average family. As *The Evening Post* explains:

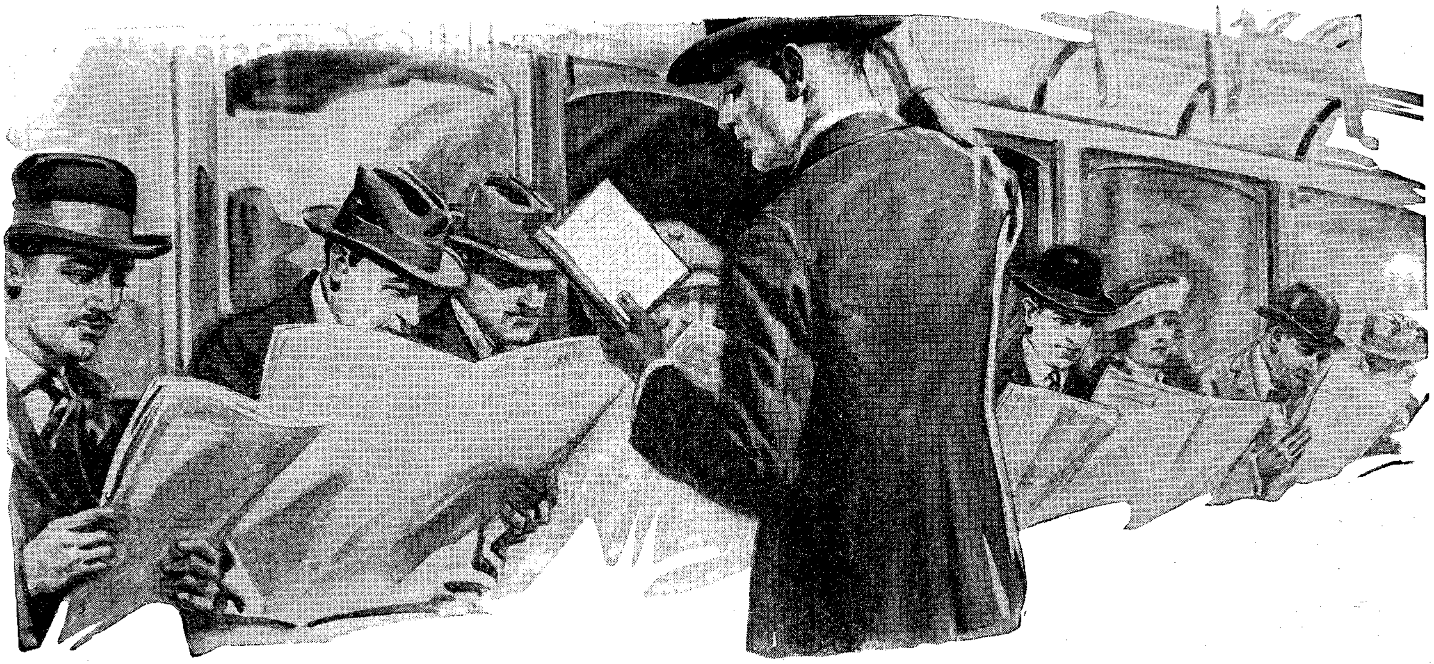


At the maximum, reached last summer, the cost of living for an average workingman's family was, according to the index computed by the National Industrial Conference Board, 105 per cent. higher than in October, 1915. Earnings of New York factory workers, on the other hand, averaged 118 per cent. higher at their peak, reached last fall, while late in the year the wage index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reached a point 127 per cent. above the 1915 level.

The fall in the Bureau of Labor's wage index has been sharper than in the case of the New York State index for the reason that a large part of the data used in the former pertains to steel-workers. Even so, the average earnings of this group on February 15 were still 89 per cent. greater than in 1915, while the New York State workers earned 100 per cent. more than at the earlier date. The cost of living, meanwhile, was only 76 per cent. greater on February 1 and 67 per cent. greater on March 1. The mistaken idea that in-

Figures Showing How Wages Have Gone Up in a Number of Specific Industries.
(From *Export American Industries.*)

Occupation	State	Year	Wages per Hour Cents	Year	Wages per Hour Cents	Year	Wages per Hour Cents
Compositors	Connecticut	1842	15	1865	30	1920	72.9
Compositors	New York	1851	15	1865	25	1920	122.2
Carpenters	Connecticut	1840	16.2	1865	27.5	1920	100
Painters	Maryland	1840	12.5	1865	25	1920	90
Carpenters	Massachusetts	1854	13.3	1865	22.5	1920	100
Plumbers	New Jersey	1850	15	1865	25	1920	112.5
Carpenters	New York	1843	15	1865	32.5	1920	112.5
Bricklayers	New York	1851	17.5	1865	30	1920	125
Carpenters	Pennsylvania	1849	12.5	1865	25	1920	112.5
Plasterers	Pennsylvania	1840	15	1865	25	1920	125
Slasher tenders	Massachusetts	1855	6.2	1865	12.5	1920	70.6
Speeders (F.)	Massachusetts	1842	3.8	1865	5	1920	51.4
Spinners, frame (F.)	Massachusetts	1842	3.5	1865	5.2	1920	50.6
Weavers (F.)	Massachusetts	1842	4.7	1865	5.4	1920	54.8
Spinners, frame (F.)	New York	1853	3.5	1865	4.2	1920	47.4
Beamsters (leather)	Massachusetts	1857	9.1	1865	21.7	1919	62.5
Machinists	Maryland	1855	16.5	1865	30	1920	75
Molders	Maryland	1855	18.3	1865	25.3	1920	93.8
Machinists	Massachusetts	1849	15.8	1865	23.4	1920	80
Molders	Massachusetts	1849	15.6	1865	22.9	1920	90
Blacksmiths	New York	1846	12.5	1865	27.5	1920	80
Machinists	New York	1846	15	1865	25	1920	80
Blacksmiths	Pennsylvania	1855	15	1865	30	1920	110
Machinists	Pennsylvania	1853	16.7	1865	27.6	1920	80
Conductors, passenger		1840	21.1	1865	38.3	1919	96.2
Engineers, locomotive		1840	21.4	1865	29.9	1919	92.4



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WHICH wins out? The man who spends *all* his precious reading time with the daily paper?

Or the more foresighted one who seizes upon every spare moment everywhere, to gain little by little, page by page, delightfully and easily, that knowledge of the few truly great books which can lift men to distinction and success.

What are the few great books—biographies, histories, novels, dramas, poems, books of science and travel, philosophy and religion—that contain "the essentials of a liberal education"—the power to think straight and talk well.

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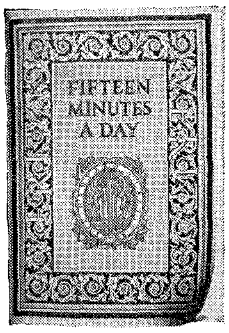

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

creases in wages lag behind increases in the cost of living probably has arisen from the fact that previous comparisons have been made between wages and wholesale prices, the latter increasing much faster than retail prices.

Changes in wages over a longer period of time are shown in tabulations prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor which appear in the current *Export American Industries.* The material for this survey was necessarily incomplete and disconnected, but an index number was prepared from all accessible sources, and the wage level of 1913 was taken as a basis. These are the figures showing how wages have increased since 1840, an increase which, of course, has been accompanied by a great rise in prices:

Year	*Index-Number*	*Year*	*Index-Number*
1840	33	1881	62
1841	34	1882	63
1842	33	1883	64
1843	33	1884	64
1844	32	1885	64
1845	33	1886	64
1846	34	1887	67
1847	34	1888	67
1848	35	1889	68
1849	36	1890	69
1850	35	1891	69
1851	34	1892	69
1852	35	1893	69
1853	35	1894	67
1854	37	1895	68
1855	38	1896	69
1856	39	1897	69
1857	40	1898	69
1858	39	1899	70
1859	39	1900	73
1860	39	1901	74
1861	40	1902	77
1862	41	1903	80
1863	44	1904	80
1864	50	1905	82
1865	58	1906	85
1866	61	1907	89
1867	63	1908	89
1868	65	1909	90
1869	66	1910	93
1870	67	1911	95
1871	68	1912	97
1872	69	1913	100
1873	69	1914	102
1874	67	1915	103
1875	67	1916	111
1876	64	1917	128
1877	61	1918	162
1878	60	1919	184
1879	59	1920	234
1880	60		

BRITAIN'S DRINK BILL—Mr. Bryan's characterization of Great Britain as an "unfriendly wet" gives point to recent figures showing what the British people are spending to keep wet. *The Economist* (London) has "received from the United Kingdom Alliance statistical estimates of the national consumption of and the expenditure upon alcoholic liquors" which it presents in brief as follows:

> It is estimated that the expenditure on alcoholic beverages in 1920 showed an advance of 21 per cent. over 1919, and of 183 per cent. over 1913. The 1920 consumption, "measured in terms of absolute alcohol," is said to have been 15 per cent. higher than in 1919, but 24 per cent. lower than in 1913. Thus alcohol consumers in 1920 paid 183 per cent. more for 24 per cent. less alcohol than in 1913. The actual expenditure of the people of the United Kingdom on alcoholic drinks in 1920 is estimated at £469,700,000, of which 42 per cent. went to the Exchequer in taxation, the comparable estimates for 1919 being £386,000,000 and 31½ per cent., and for 1913 £166,700,000 and 23 per cent.

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WHY THE COPPER-MINES CLOSED DOWN

SEVERAL of our largest copper-producing companies have within recent weeks issued orders to close their properties completely until further notice. The Boston *News Bureau* defends their action as having been "dictated by economic common sense." It would have been the height of folly, we are told, "to keep on extracting copper, every pound of which meant a loss and met no demand." The step, it seems, was taken reluctantly, "but after it had become demonstrated that conditions promised no other alleviation, it was imperative." A leading copper man connected with some of the companies which have shut down is quoted by *Financial America* as saying:

> It is the belief of the respective managements that it is not to the interest of the consumer, nor to the laboring men who are employed at the properties, nor to the shareholders that production should continue when there is such a large stock of unsold copper in this country and when the current consumptive demand is so light. A continuation of such production, which can not be sold at the cost of production, would only lead later to a demoralization of the industry, a detriment to the shareholders, and ultimately a much greater pecuniary loss to the employees.

This authority does not think that conditions will require a very long period of shut-down. While the action might have been taken some months ago, it was delayed, he says, until recently in order that the workers might not be turned loose until the beginning of activity on the farms. In the editorial quoted above the Boston *News Bureau* explains and justifies the closing of the mines as follows:

> An existing surplus of more than a billion pounds, weighing upon an almost stagnant market, and thereby leading to a market price that at 12 cents stood 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. under the unit cost of production for most of the mines, is the kernel of that compelling condition. Until that demand shall revive, that surplus dwindle to tolerable proportions, and that price again represent a living wage for capital, the shafts must stand idle, the ore stay unwasted in nature's treasury. . . . . . .
>
> It may seem hard on copper-miners to seek a stop-gap job elsewhere or on copper shareholders to forego dividends. But a more grievous visitation upon both would be the virtual wrecking of the property and the industry. There would soon be, and for an indefinite period, no job to go back to; all hope of investment return would be swallowed in capital destruction. Stoppage now salvages hope for both capital and labor within a reasonable period.
>
> Factory machinery is silenced when there are no orders for goods. Even the farmer in his slow turnabout seeks to adapt his acreage to calculated demand and return. And both those are processes that permit practically endless repetition. But the pound of copper, once dug, leaves a vacuum behind it. Financially it must be amortized. To continue to dig and sell it at a going price that means so cruel a drop below cost—in contrast with the price ca-

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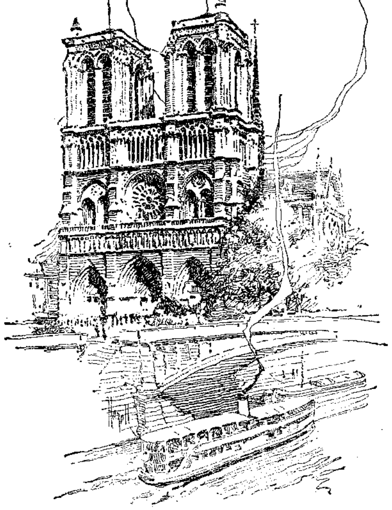

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

reer of so many other things—would be sheer squander without even the rake's pleasure of squandering.

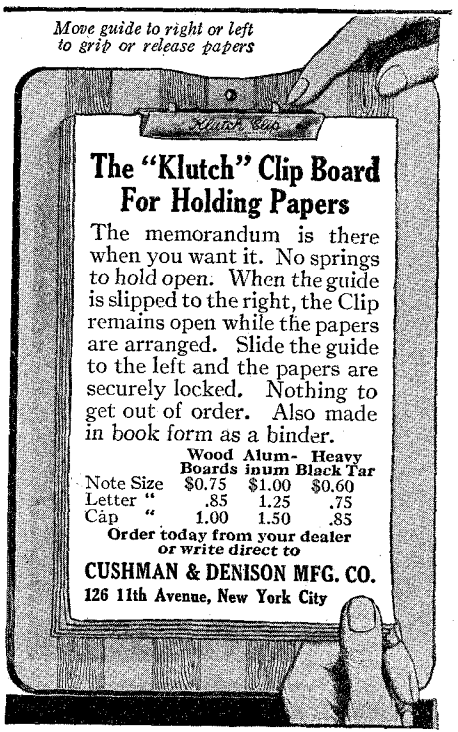
DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN EUROPE

THE slow development of commercial aviation in this country is the more surprizing when we realize the extent to which it has gone ahead in Europe. The British Air Ministry recently published figures which, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, show that since the opening of British air traffic with the Continent on August 26, 1919, to the end of November, 1920, the value of all air imports was £685,054 and of all exports (including reexports) £344,876. It seems that—

> The volume of goods carried by air in October and November, 1920, was about four times that in the same two months of 1919, the imports having increased from £44,077 to £172,332 and exports (including reexports) from £22,987 to £109,831. The countries dealt with are Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, and Switzerland. Recent advices state that it is now planned to provide a government subsidy to approved British lines plying to Continental points.

The Journal of Commerce comments as follows on what the Continental nations are doing:

> As a consequence of the subsidies granted by the French Government to air-transport companies carrying out regular services, a considerable number of routes have been organized and are working regularly. These include Paris-London, Paris-Brussels, Paris-Strasbourg-Prague, Bordeaux-Toulouse-Nice, Toulouse-Barcelona-Malaga-Casablanca, and Bayonne-San Sebastian.
>
> In Belgium the general development of civil aviation has proceeded steadily under the auspices of the National Syndicate for the Study of Aerial Transport, which aims at obtaining the support and advice of the whole business community of Belgium and has organized daily air mail and passenger services between Brussels, London, and Paris in conjunction with British and French companies, respectively.
>
> In Germany during the past year subsidies have been paid to aircraft firms notwithstanding Germany's financial position. Two of the great steamship lines are also backing it.
>
> In the meantime plans are under way looking toward the development of machines and equipment which will make practicable regular routes over long distances. Subsidies seem to be generally considered the part of wisdom. Certain it is if aviation is to be developed to a point of commercial importance in the reasonably near future much experimentation and research will be necessary, which can hardly be done on an adequate scale without government aid. The justification for such subsidies, of course, depends upon the ultimate possibilities of commercial aviation.



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 27.—Germany is notified by the Allied Reparations Commission that 132,000,000,000 gold marks has been fixt as the total damages for which reparations are due.

Fascisti destroy the $1,000,000 labor home in Turin, Italy, as a reprisal against the Socialists.

President Obregon, of Mexico, demands that all rebel chiefs lay down arms unconditionally.

Ten thousand women in the province of Quebec, Canada, form the Christian Women's League against indecent dressing.

April 28.—Premier Lloyd George declares the German proposals on reparations utterly unsatisfactory.

A strike of trainmen on the Cuban railway ties up transportation throughout the eastern half of the island, according to a dispatch from Havana.

Four Sinn-Feiners are executed in Cork.

April 29.—The Dutch Second Chamber of Parliament adopts the Djambi Oil-Field Bill, barring the bid of the Standard Oil Company for concessions in the Sumatra oil region.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas is formally proclaimed President of Cuba and General Francisco Carrillo Vice-President.

April 30.—The Allied Supreme Council meets in London to discuss the proposed advance in the Ruhr district, Germany.

May 1.—The Allied Supreme Council decides to send an ultimatum to Germany declaring that the Ruhr Valley will be occupied within seven days after receipt of notice, unless Germany complies with the decisions of the Reparations Commission.

La Proodos, of Athens, says that Premier Gounaris will go to London to negotiate for the abdication of King Constantine.

Twenty thousand government employees in Rome strike for higher salaries and clash with the police.

The Irish Labor party issues a manifesto declaring against any party participation in the coming elections to the Irish Parliament.

May 2.—The French Government sends out mobilization orders for the class of 1919, in preparation for the proposed advance in the Ruhr Valley.

The Allied Supreme Council decides that Germany shall be required to pay the Allies £100,000,000 yearly, plus 25 per cent. on her exports.

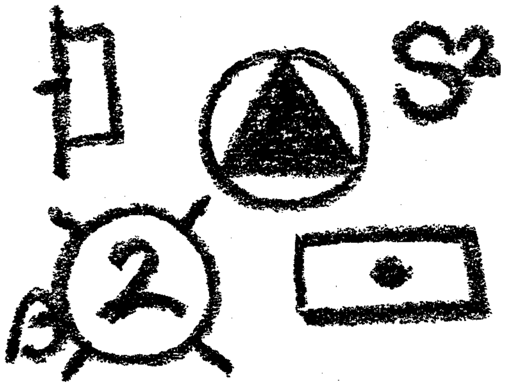
Twenty persons were killed and 150 wounded in a clash between Jews and Arabs in Jaffa, it is reported from Jerusalem.

Announcement is made by John J. Farrell, former Lord Mayor of Dublin, that the British Government is prepared to grant Dominion Home Rule in Ireland, subject to Great Britain retaining control over the Army and Navy.

Two die and several are hurt in May-day disorders in several parts of Italy.

May 3.—The Allied Supreme Council decides to ask the United States to sit with it in settlement of all matters connected with the Versailles Treaty.

The London *Gazette* announces that the



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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Government will set the clocks two hours ahead of the sun.

Upper Silesia is threatened with civil war, according to dispatches from Breslau to Berlin. Polish troops celebrate the anniversary of Poland's independence by forcibly occupying several towns.

Eamonn de Valera issues a manifesto to the Irish people, appealing to them to rally to the Republican stand in the coming election.

Casualties resulting from a five-hour battle near Gombally, Ireland, on May 2, between civilians and Crown forces, are reported to be 6 civilians killed and 14 wounded, and 2 soldiers wounded.

CONGRESS

April 27.—Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, introduces a resolution providing for the withdrawal of American troops from Europe.

A treaty between the United States and Great Britain to make child-desertion an extraditable offense between this country and Canada is ratified by the Senate.

April 28.—Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, introduces a resolution for an investigation into the conditions in the clothing industry.

April 30.—The Senate adopts the Knox Peace Resolution by a vote of 49 to 23.

The Immigration Bill is reported to the Senate.

The House votes to reduce the number provided for in the Army Appropriation Bill from 168,000 to 150,000, on the recommendation of Representative James M. Byrnes, of South Carolina.

May 1.—Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, is elected chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, succeeding Senator Miles Poindexter, of Oregon.

May 2.—A copy of an "address to the Congress of the United States from the Dail Eireann," parliament of the "Irish Republic," is presented to the Senate by Senator Borah, of Idaho.

May 3.—The Senate passes the Immigration Bill by a vote of 78 to 1.

DOMESTIC

April 28.—The American Steamship-Owners' Association accepts the proposal of Admiral Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, that wages of American marine workers be cut only 15 per cent. instead of 25 per cent.

Employers in all the building trades in Philadelphia agree to reduce the wages of 65,000 workers 23.9 per cent.

April 29.—The Federal Trade Commission charges that the United States Steel Corporation and eleven subsidiaries compete unfairly in interstate commerce.

Marine workers refuse to accept 15 per cent. wage reduction, and negotiations with the Shipping Board and steamship owners are abandoned.

The Italian Ambassador informs Secretary of State Hughes that Italy definitely supports the American contention of equal rights and privileges with all other nations in mandate territories.

The State Department dispatches another note to Panama, admonishing

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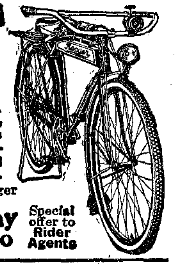

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that country to accept the White award in the boundary dispute with Costa Rica.

The State Department announces that a vigorous protest has been presented to the Netherlands Government against the action contemplated by the Dutch prohibiting American capital from developing oil resources in the Dutch East Indies.

Thirty-six newspaper publishers organize the Association of Open-Shop Publishers of America to "establish the principle of the open shop and maintain the freedom of the press."

Montgomery Schuyler, of New York, is named Minister to San Salvador by President Harding.

April 30.—The Federal Grand Jury in Chicago returns a total of 110 indictments against individuals and corporations for alleged violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The American Bankers' Association reports that in the six months ending with February, 1921, American banks lost more than $300,000 through burglaries and hold-ups.

Laurence O'Neill, Lord Mayor of Dublin, arrives in America to collect funds for the Irish White Cross, of which he is chairman.

May 1.—A strike of all crews of the United States merchant fleet is called as a protest against the 15 per cent. cut in wages.

Representatives of 70,000 railway employees, constituting the New York Railroad District Council, adopt with reservations the schedule of the United States Railway Labor Board.

May 2.—The United States Supreme Court sets aside the conviction of Senator Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, and sixteen others for violation of the Federal Corrupt Practises Act, and holds that the act is unconstitutional.

Ten thousand job printers walk out in various parts of the country to enforce a reduction in working time from forty-eight to forty-four hours a week.

Eighty thousand building-trades workers walk out in cities in northern New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, after refusing to accept wage reductions.

May 3.—Secretary of Labor Davis calls a conference in Washington of all parties to the marine-workers' strike.

The United States Steel Corporation announces a 20 per cent. reduction, effective May 16, in the pay of day laborers in manufacturing plants.

President Harding sends a letter to each Cabinet member admonishing each department against creating deficiencies in the future.

Warning to Dilatory Subscribers.—An editor wrote a southern Missouri subscriber, named Bill Jeffrey, advising him that his subscription had expired. A few days later the editor received his own letter, across the bottom of which was scrawled, " So's Bill."—*Life.*

Ready to Oblige.—Vox—" I see Mr. Hughes says he is tired of hearing ' Mr. Secretary ' and wishes folks would call him something else."

Populi—" He needn't get impatient. Unless he's lucky they will be calling him a lot of things in a little while."—*New York Herald.*

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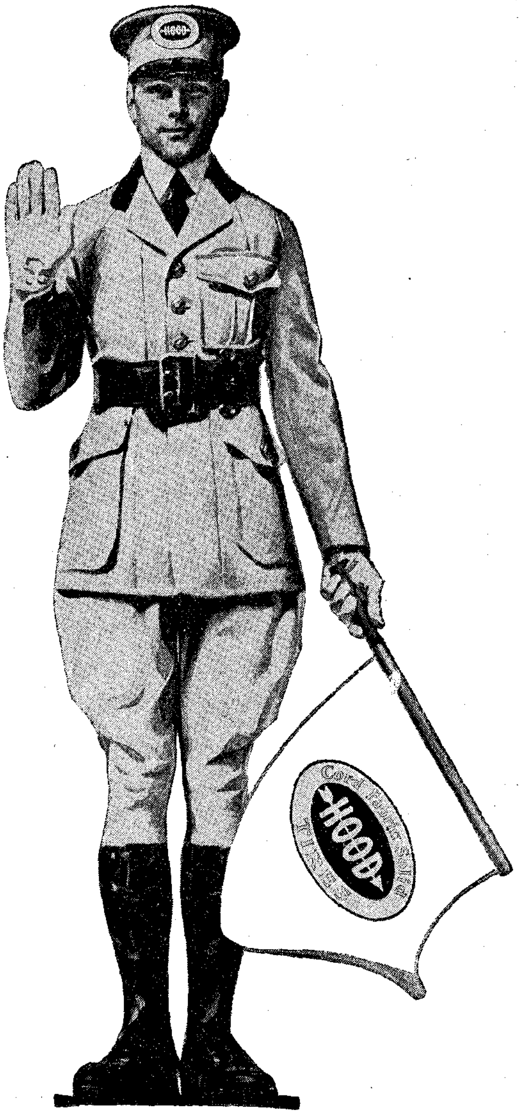

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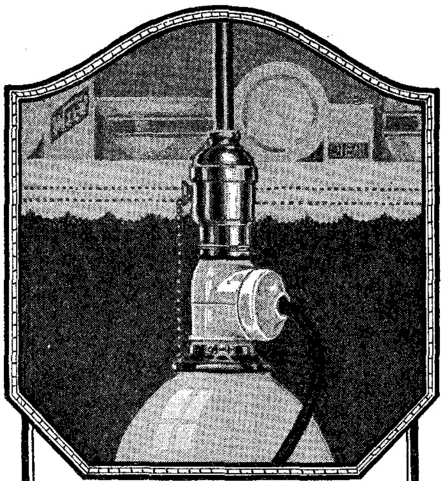

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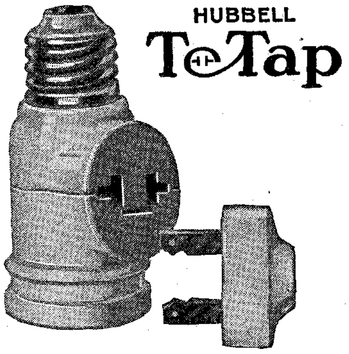

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THE ◆ SPICE ◆ OF ◆ LIFE

The Test.—The immigrant isn't fully Americanized until he learns to cuss the umpire.—*Baltimore Sun.*

When He Quit.—"I haven't tried to sing," remarked the Man on the Car, "since the children were helpless babies." —*Toledo Blade.*

Hard, Harder, Hardest.—"Why is history hard?"

"Well, we've had a stone age, a bronze age, and an iron age, and now we're in a hard-boiled age."—*Siren.*

Certain Cure.—PATIENT—"What shall I take to remove the redness from my nose?"

DOCTOR—"Take nothing—especially between meals."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

To Fit the Day.—FOND MOTHER—"Oh, Reginald! Reginald! I thought I told you not to play with your soldiers on Sunday."

REGINALD—"But I call them the Salvation Army on Sunday."—*Bohemian.*

Diamond Cut Diamond.—THE GENT—"Vell, give me back the diamonds I gave you."

THE LADY—"No; diamonds have gone up; but I will give you back what they cost you."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

Modern Values.

"Behold," exclaimed the heathen sage,
With an expression solemn,
"The colored comic gets a page,
Where world-news gets a column!"
—*Washington Star.*

Snatched as a Brand.—"Dr. Mott," says the palpably antilegal *Yale News*, "had intended to take up the study of law, but his Y. M. C. A. work, while a student at Cornell, influenced him to follow Christian pursuits."—*Quoted by F. P. A., in the New York Tribune.*

Full Instructions.—A traveler in Japan tells of curious notices he saw in shop-windows, and especially an official municipal notice to motorists: "If a cow obstruct, toot 'er soothingly; if she continue to obstruct, toot 'er with vigor; if she still obstruct, wait till she pass away!"—*The Christian Advocate (New York).*

Student Philosophy.—"Sedentary work," said the college lecturer, "tends to lessen the endurance."

"In other words," butted in the smart student, "the more one sits the less one can stand."

"Exactly," retorted the lecturer; "and if one lies a great deal one's standing is lost completely."—*Kind Words.*

Fido's Tip.—The man getting his hair cut noticed that the barber's dog, which was lying on the floor beside the chair, had his eyes fixt on his master at work. "Nice dog that," said the customer.

"He is, sir."

"He seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

"It ain't that, sir," explained the barber. "You see, sometimes I make a mistake and snip off a little bit of a customer's ear."—*The Christian Advocate (New York).*

Silver Linings.—April showers bring May double-headers.—*Boston Herald.*

Scene of the Crime.—Historians will note that × marks the spot where the Treaty fell through.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Suitable Tip.—"I say, porter, did you find fifty dollars on the floor this morning?"

"Yes, suh. Thank you, suh."—*The Brown Jug.*

Economical Habits.—"Riding habits," says a fashion writer, "are very costly this season." It is this sort of thing that makes the walking habit so popular.—*Punch (London).*

Forewarned. — FIRST "CENTRAL" — "Why don't you get married, Jane?"

SECOND DITTO—"I should get married! After what I heard all those married birds tell over the wire!"—*New York World.*

Financially Educated.—"What did your son learn at college?"

"Well, sir, he can ask for money in such a way that it seems like an honor to give it to him."—*The Virginia Reel.*

An Exception.—SHE—"Enthusiasm is contagious."

HE—"Not always. I've courted girls who didn't seem to share my enthusiasm in the least."—*Boston Transcript.*

Good Bargain.—BETTY—"You mean thing! You said you wouldn't give away that secret I told you."

BERTHA—"I didn't. I exchanged it for another secret and a chocolate sundae."—*Boston Transcript.*

Distinction. — PROFESSOR — "What! Forgotten your pencil again, Jones! What would you think of a soldier without a gun?"

JONES (an ex-service man)—"I'd think he was an officer."—*The Brown Jug.*

Dangerous Extreme.—Mr. Gordon Selfridge declares that a day is coming when the aristocracy will have to work. Our pessimism goes considerably further; we foresee a time when even the working-classes will have to work.—*Punch (London).*

The Right Place.—"I called for a little light on the financial question," said the man in the rural editor's sanctum.

"Well, you've struck the right place," returned the editor. "If there is anything we are light on, it is the finances." —*Boston Transcript.*

Unnecessary.—"I haven't any sympathy for the man who beats his wife," said a passenger in the smoker of the 5:15.

"Well," said another, a timid, undersized fellow, "a man who can beat up his wife doesn't need any sympathy."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Disarmament Difficulties.—"Has Crimson Gulch a baseball club?"

"Not any more," replied Cactus Joe. "When a game was on we didn't dare let the umpire carry a six-shooter, and we couldn't find one willin' to work empty-handed."—*Washington Star.*